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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Must Clear Its Stand
'Neutrality' May Lead to War
Trading Can Defeat League
America Is Put in Wrong
Congress Must Bring Relief
A Special Session Is Asked

THE United States stands in the role of one who, having condemned two neighbors for brawling, is willing for a shilling to slip either fighting rations through the cellar door. Fifty League members agree in the finest collective gesture mankind ever witnessed to bring aggressive Italy out of pliant Ethiopia by refusing to buy its goods or sell it vital supplies. Nonmember America hastens to announce it will sell neither belligerent "arms, ammunitions or implements of war," but serenely plans to supply Italy with the cotton, oil, copper and commodities which threaten to nullify the 50 nations' collective purpose. American exporters talk traders' rights. The President fumes of businessmen willing to embroil their country for dollars. But, business as usual—The United States must face and rend a fiction or be denounced as a nation whose traders would sell its soul.

¶ A segment of American commerce insists on its lawful right to advantage by market conditions that can put feeble factories on double shift. The same commerce had the same rights in 1917. Exercising such rights helped sweep the United States into the World War. This time Congress, mistrusting traders whose conscience might not be their guide, withdraws the old backing given a neutral. Yet a neutral ship pressing for profits still carries the flag and must encounter the inevitable resultant of sanctions, a blockading fleet able to send nervy neutrals to the bottom. Lower Italy is shaped like a boot—Profiteering and privateering can force an engineered kick from that boot that would land the United States in a war situation.

¶ American commerce, now asked to throw in its lot with the common conscience of mankind, is not being faced up with any hardship it did not foresee. A Congress that invested the President with the right of declaring embargoes on arms and ammunition shipments to belligerents, while stubbornly reserving to itself the right to lock foreign back doors in the face of trading Americans, had some inkling of the profits that can accrue in a day when a pair of nations are fighting mad. Somebody foresaw the commercial possibilities for "neutrals" when sanctions should be biting like acid into iron. Such foresight is reaping the condemnation of Americans suddenly become aware—They will not willingly see their country jeopardized for what they regard as inherently dirty dollars.

¶ Americans should not trade with Italy after League sanctions become effective on Nov. 15 because of readily possible embroilment in war. Yet that, in the opinion of many thoughtful Americans, will be but the minor reason for refraining. The major reason will be that supplying Italy probably would mean defeating the defeat of war. Never before in all history were 50 nations able to attain the high moral plane on which they could unite to punish one of their own number for violating a solemn pact and aggressively resorting to war. If collective punishment fails, war riots on among men. If collective punishment wins, war actually will be an institution as outlawed as the burning of witches—Can the United States let itself be made the scapegrace for thwarting the most ideal undertaking that ever cemented half a hundred nations together in a moral cause?

¶ League sanctions clamp upon Italy in November, the American Congress does not meet in regular session until January. Even today, as Geneva reluctantly views the scene, the hand of America seems lifted against it. Every day threatens a moral breach deeper than the Atlantic between the United States and the European international brotherhood. This is no time for enlightened America to dally with dynamite to get factories out of red ink, even if big war contracts ever paid off in the bitter end. Rather, it is the time for enlightened Americans to raise a united and absolving cry to Washington: "Mr. President, for our sakes you must call Congress into special session"—"Mr. President, you can, you must slam Italy's back door in our own now reddening faces!"

¶ Congress in special session can extend the embargo against belligerents to cover commodities as well as arms. A special session can forestall a world of damage in a day. It can knit up the growing rift in the mantle of American-European understanding. It can affirm the truth about Americans that Principle ranks above profits. It can save an earnest people, at heart holding spiritual values above all else, from a heavy and unmerited blow to their own precious idealism. Mr. President, courageously call Congress that it may voice America for what America is—Since Washington, the United States has never hesitated at any cost to align itself with the moral right.

Overhaul of Neutrality Act By Next Congress Is Thought Needed to Widen Embargo

Opinion Is Broadly Expressed That Raw Materials Should Come Under Ban to Escape Conflicting With Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—A reopening of the whole subject of America's hastily-drawn neutrality resolution was being discussed here today simultaneously with the action at Geneva of the League of Nations in fixing a deadline for applying the world's first economic sanctions against an aggressor state.

Criticisms of the neutrality resolution which were heard in Congress, even as the legislation was enacted by a last-minute compromise, were again coming to the surface in the capital, as the time approached for the first twist of economic pressure against Italy.

Would Escape Embarrassment

The editorial proposal of The Christian Science Monitor for an immediate special session of Congress to extend the embargo of "implements of war" to include raw materials attracted attention here, where the embarrassments that may follow the failure to ban American exports to Italy are appreciated more fully than anywhere else in the country.

State Department officials generally declined to comment for publication, but there was universal agreement that Congress must carry through some evolution of its neutrality policy when it meets in January, since the present emergency law expires in any event next Feb. 29.

Raw Material Ban Favored

Many of those who do not favor a special session at this time, agree that it would be wise to impose a ban on raw materials when Congress renewed the neutrality resolution this winter.

Charles Warren, writer on constitutional problems and authority on international law commented on the Monitor editorial today:

"I think the next Congress should broaden the term 'arms, ammunition and implements of war' in the present Neutrality Act so as at least to include 'munitions' as construed by three attorneys general, Wickersham, McReynolds and Gregory; and that it probably should go further and give the President power to embargo specific war materials which are peculiarly necessary for purposes of war. I am not prepared to advocate, however, a complete embargo on all articles and all belligerents."

Potato Quota Set, Wallace Hedges On Enforcement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—The first step toward operation of the highly controversial potato control law was taken by the Department of Agriculture yesterday, when it announced that 226,600,000 bushels of potatoes would be tax exempt for the year beginning Dec. 1.

It was made clear, however, that the proclamation of the national and state allotments gave no assurance that the section of the law imposing definite restrictions on individual potato growers would be enforced.

Funds Allotted

A $2,000,000 fund to administer the law until Congress convenes has been granted. The distaste Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, holds for the rigid measure became public knowledge when he said he would make every effort to keep from enforcing it. The department plans a referendum among potato growers to ascertain if a majority really favor the type of control imposed.

In fixing the 226,600,000 bushel national allotment, agriculture department officials said that a crop of that size distributed would result in prices approximating parity, now about 90 cents a bushel. At present potatoes are selling for about half that price. The potato act requires that a tax of ¾ of a cent per pound be collected on all potatoes sold in excess of the tax exempt allotment.

The potato law follows the same method of production control as the Bankhead Cotton Law. There is nothing to prevent a farmer from raising as many potatoes as he wants, but on all he sells over a certain allotment, he must pay a prohibitive tax. Secretary Wallace holds that this method has been effective among cotton growers because an overwhelming proportion of cotton growers are in favor of it. He is frankly doubtful if it will work with potatoes, since much opposition has developed already.

States receiving the largest allotments in the division of the 226,600,000 bushels are Maine, with 32,799; New York, 18,321; Idaho, 16,833; Michigan, 14,767; Pennsylvania, 14,124, and Minnesota, 13,746.

New Hampshire Quota Called Fair by Putnam

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 2 (AP)—The allotment of 955,000 bushels of potatoes to New Hampshire by the AAA under the Potato Control Act was today characterized as "pretty fair" by George M. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. Putnam said he estimated the allotment would require no substantial reduction in the average potato yield for the State, which was 850,000 bushels last year.

Rhode Island Growers Assail Potato Quota

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2 (AP)—Leading Rhode Island potato growers last night threatened to organize and defy the AAA if the 377,000-bushel quota under the new potato tax plan is imposed in this State.

Hollis Chase, Harold Tarbox and the Champlin brothers, largest potato growers of the State, declared the small quota for Rhode Island would ruin the potato-growing industry in this State.

New Zealand Census Shows Gain of 37 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—An official statement issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, E. T. McPhee, shows that, since the 1921 census, the Sydney metropolitan area has been extended by 59 square miles, or about 32 per cent, and now comprises 244 square miles. During the same period, the population of the area has increased by 37 per cent.

Rhode Island Liquor Flood Rouses State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2—As the result of an avalanche of complaints of law violations in "dine and dance" establishments, and convinced that Rhode Island is overrun with package stores and clubs, the licensing boards of the 24 cities and towns of the state will cut the number of liquor licenses at least 25 per cent for 1936, and then seek legislation to give more extensive police powers to all enforcement agencies, Michael F. Costello, chief of the division of intoxicating beverages, predicted in a statement made today.

At the present time, Mr. Costello points out, the saloon, which effectively bars minors and women patrons, are restricted to not more than one establishment for each 1000 persons. This class of license holder is credited with being the lesser of the law violators.

Would Curb All Licenses

Mr. Costello says that, although he will not report to the Legislature until 1936, he decided to make public at once the general results of the conferences which he has been holding with the various licensing boards of the State, as well as groups from civic and religious organizations. Now is the time, he said, to bring the matter before the people and

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Curley Back With Hints Of Naming Baker

Hawaiian-Irish Music Aids Big Crowd in 'Welcome Home' for Governor

Boston Today—*also sees*—Research Bureau advise ending state control of Boston tax limit—$2,122,870 of Christmas Club funds ready to enrich Boston merchants—Shipping men protest locating state offices on Commonwealth Pier—$1,000,000 in "underwire" tax payments pour into City Hall.

***Curley*—Crowd Greets Him on Arrival in Boston**

Several hundred cheering Bostonians today greeted Governor Curley at Huntington Avenue station today. The Governor, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Edward J. Donnelly and her husband, arrived at 11:30.

To newspapermen who boarded his train outside Boston, the Governor gave strong indication that he would soon appoint J. Arthur Baker, Pittsfield member of the Executive Council, to fill the Superior Court vacancy created by the recent passing of Judge Frederick J. Macleod. Morton Burdick would succeed Mr. Baker on the Council.

Mr. Baker is the Republican Councillor whose refusal to vote last September 11 allowed Democratic members to appoint Philip J. Russell to the body, thus giving the Governor a five-to-four majority on the Council. This control, plus funds and job patronage voted him by the legislature, gave the Governor what many observers consider virtual political dictatorship over Massachusetts.

Before the appointment of Mr. Russell there had been persistent rumors that Mr. Baker would desert Republican ranks to vote with the Governor. Mr. Baker hotly denied these reports and even delayed voting two weeks for the announced purpose of tracing them. When the issue came up for decision he declined to vote lest one side or the other misrepresent his action. His refusal automatically gave the Democrats a majority.

As a Councillor, Mr. Baker is paid $1000 yearly. Superior Court judges receive $12,000.

The Governor was greeted at the station by a Hawaiian band of guitar players, and by a brass band attired in the green of Ireland, homeland of the Governor's forebears. While Hawaii leis were not available in Boston, their place was taken by a large bouquet of red roses presented to Mrs. Donnelly.

Preceded by a police escort, Gover-

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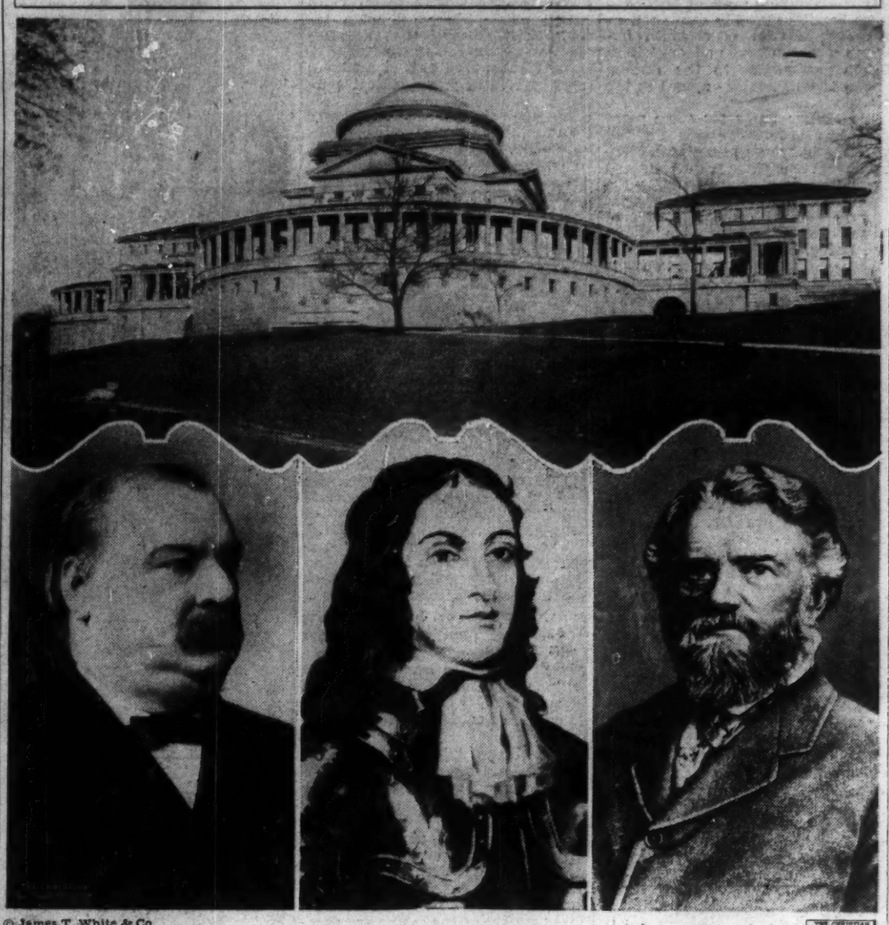
Hall of Fame at New York University Grows



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Grover Cleveland — William Penn — Simon Newcomb

Three New Names Spread on Rolls Of Hall of Fame

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania; Simon Newcomb, mathematician and astronomer, and Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States, are the new names to go on the roster of the Hall of Fame, New York University, this year. The results of the eighth quinquennial election for this honor, just ratified by the university senate, were announced today by Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, director of the Hall.

Commemorative tablets and busts to the three men, who bring to 72 the historical figures represented there since the Hall of Fame was founded in 1900 to become a permanent influence, both patriotic and educational, in American life, will be placed in the Colonnade at University Heights at ceremonies probably next spring, Dr. Johnson said. The selections were made from a list of 63 candidates by a college of electors of 101 men and women leaders in various fields and representing every state in the union.

Born in United States

President Cleveland is the only one of the three elected who was born in the United States. Penn was born in England and Newcomb was a native of Nova Scotia. Their work, however, was closely identified with this country.

The name of Penn was submitted in a resolution passed this year by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, listing eight principles of democracy sponsored by him "which have had perpetual embodiment, not only in the sovereign State he founded, but in the nation as well." These were: tolerance in religion, the establishment of a real democracy as seen in his various frames of government, just and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Nov. 2

Automobiles—Drop in Prices Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Federal Trade Commission rejected a price-fixing agreement of the retail automobile trade—leading to the conclusion that this black beast of the NRA, so-called, has now given way to price-reducing policies to be forwarded by medium of favoring competition. The proposed agreement was held to be in violation of the anti-trust law.

RFC—Declared Lending $10,000,000,000 at Profit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was revealed as one of the greatest lending agencies of all time, and perhaps the greatest—having loaned more than $10,000,000,000 in which the taxpayer will not lose a dime. So said its chairman Jesse H. Jones, in predicting that the operating profits will more than cover any losses in recovering the loans. He concluded his account by saying that "The depression is over and recovery has been attained."

Peace Efforts—Sanctions Date Fixed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Both Sir Samuel Hoare and Premier Laval promised that there would be no sell-out to Italy behind the back of the League. After the Sanctions Commiteee set Nov. 18 as the date for clamping down the economic sanctions, the two diplomats promised that the League would be the only agency to arrange the peace when it comes.

It was evident that neither Britain nor Italy had sent fresh concessions to Geneva. Both delegations confirmed this.

Negotiations— Were summed up by Sir Samuel as "tentative suggestions" exchanged "without positive results." Hence he considered there was nothing definite to report.

But, said Sir Samuel, there was nothing mysterious nor sinister about these conversations. The powers will not go back of the League in proposing a solution, and a solution must be acceptable to Ethiopia, the League and Italy. "It may be some time before the negotiations succeed, due to the complexity of the problem."

Sanctions— According to the plans of the League General Staff—will be supervised by executive subcommittees for about a month after Nov. 18, when they come into effect. At that time, the Sanctions Committee will reconvene and reappraise the situation.

At that time, too, the question of a naval blockade of Italy will come to the fore if the trade measures have not been effective.

Gibraltar—Italy Wants Straits Neutralized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Italy plans to embarrass Britain by demanding neutralization of the Straits of Gibraltar at the forthcoming London Naval Conference. Naval officials, in confirming this, said that the proposal might cause a major sensation at the conference.

The Italian plan is to point out the pacific declarations of Prime Minister Baldwin, to cite Britain's pledge for collective action only, and, therefore, place Britain in a difficult position in refusing the request. Britain is generally expected to turn the plan down, point blank, and has sounded out French support for this position.

Plane—Designed for Average Man

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An airplane for the average man is completed by Curtiss-Wright, as an entry in the Bureau of Air Commerce's competition. It flies more than 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline, and will be priced low—subject to mass production, if the demand warrants. It is exceptionally safe, having new "stall-proof and spin-proof" devices. It will land at 40 miles an hour, cruise at 131 miles an hour, fly 580 miles on a tank of fuel; and the company hopes it will ignite not only gasoline, but popular enthusiasm as well.

Reich—Butter Deliveries Strictly Rationed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—German butter producers were ordered to ration their deliveries to dealers strictly, and to curtail them by the same amount (estimated at between 35 and 40 per cent) that domestic butter production has fallen off. The Reich thus made plain its inability to buy surplus butter abroad to compensate for the domestic shortage—so great is the decline in Germany's foreign buying power. The policy of economic isolation, and the requisitioning of German buying power to get raw materials for rearmament, has thus resulted in butterless days, now being imposed in various parts of the Reich.

Churchill—Sounds Alarm on German Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Winston Churchill was provoked to even more blunt alarmist attacks on German rearmament by the official German protest against a magazine article of his. Germany, he said, is spending more than $4,000,000,000 in this year alone on military preparations, and Britain must instantly rearm to face these "warlike preparations."

The situation is far more menacing than in 1914, he said because of the new air menace. "Nothing shall silence me."

Mr. Churchill is repeatedly mentioned as a presumptive First Lord of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Motordom Goes on Parade As New York Auto Show Opens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Striking changes in the outward appearance of the 1936 motorcar is an outstanding feature of the display of nearly 300 cars and chassis, including 30 makes of passenger automobiles, which the automotive industry staged here today. It is the thirty-sixth annual show and will continue at Grand Central Palace until Nov. 9.

Four British models and one from Italy share honors with the 25 American makes on display, the American manufacturers showing the Auburn, Brewster, Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Chrysler, Cord, De Soto, Dodge, Duesenberg, Graham, Hudson, Hupmobile, Lafayette, La Salle, Nash, Oldsmobile, Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Plymouth, Pontiac, Reo, Studebaker, Terraplane and Willys. The British are exhibiting the Bentley, "M. G.," Rolls-Royce and Standard-Swallow; the Italians, the Bugatti. Commercial vehicles shown include Auburn, Chevrolet, Dodge, Reo, White and Willys, while more than 60 accessory and parts manufacturers are exhibiting new products.

Among the Innovations

It is a new automobile that the manufacturers have put on exhibition—new all the way from the smartly restyled front ensemble to the rear streamlined bumpers—an unbroken sweep of flowing surface to reduce air resistance. The "wind drag" has been eliminated from the rear of the car and the new designs prevent the formation of what is termed "suction waves" and eddy currents that send up clouds of dust particles after the older-fashioned car. Streamlining is carried to the utmost degree in order that air currents may be parted, to sweep past the body, carrying dust with them.

Low suspension, with the center of gravity close to the ground for additional safety at high speeds when rounding curves, is another feature. This has been done, however, without decreasing road clearance or sacrificing interior body height. In general, there is greater distance between the top of the seat cushions and the ceiling than heretofore, with the result that the wearer of even the tallest opera hat is not inconvenienced. There is much roominess in body interiors, and doors are wider and higher up, although the setup from the street is negligible. Interior length and width have been increased so that the five-passenger automobile of yesterday becomes a six-passenger au-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Eye on Arsenal Never Closes

The Boston police department is subsisting a pair of small black boxes and three mirrors to protect its $150,000 worth of armaments and finding them at least five times as efficient as a human guardian. "The eye that never closes" is the nickname of the new device at headquarters and Edward J. Seibolt, chief armorer, declares it is the first time this photo-electric cell equipment has ever been used for this purpose.

The new eye is similar to those used in banks. Two cells are placed in such positions that the mirrors pick up the invisible beams, making a continuous "ray" which virtually covers the room. Even an officer with a key to the armorer's room cannot enter it after the eye equipment has been turned on without setting off an alarm and calling at least a dozen armed policemen from all parts of the building.

Sargeant Seibolt has a sizable arsenal in his first-floor office at police headquarters. There are nearly 200 shotguns, about 80 rifles, revolvers, ammunition, gas, gas guns, bullet-proof vests, gas masks and hand grenades. Besides, there are the files of handwriting specimens, the arms seized from criminals and those suspected of a crime, and the valuable microscopes and other equipment used in forensic ballistics (examination of arms and ammunition in criminal investigations).

The installation of the electric eye was first recommended following the raiding of a police exhibit at Mechanics Building by the Millens and Faber last year. At the time it was believed that these same men were planning to raid a certain police station because of its inadequate guard.

The situation has been remedied now—at least at headquarters—and only the men directly in charge of operating the switch for the eye know its location.

The Bible:
Beacon Light of the World

The thirtieth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert P. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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Saturday, Nov. 2, 1935

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League Fixes Nov. 18 Date For Sanctions

Co-ordination Conference to Meet in Month for Progress Survey

Solidarity Stressed

Anglo-French Mandate for Peace Negotiations Suggested as Best Method

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GENEVA, Nov. 2—An Italian spokesman informed the Associated Press today that Italy has made definite concessions for a possible settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian war.

The concessions, he said, were contained in a statement handed to Premier Laval of France, outlining Italy's conception of how the war could be settled.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 2—With virtual unanimity among its 52 members, the League of Nations Conference on Co-ordination of Sanctions today set Nov. 18 for application of the most momentous experiment in collective security—to test whether economic pressure can restrain a great power aggressor.

Fifty-one nations have signified participation in arms embargo against Italy; 50 in the financial boycott; 49 to prohibit importation of all Italian goods; 49 to stop export to Italy of key war materials; and 41 for mutual assistance among League members applying sanctions.

Augusto Vasconcelos, president of the Co-ordination Committee, announced that replies had been received from all the states from which replies could be expected.

In the meeting today there were expositions of certain replies, notabaly that of Switzerland, whose neutrality claims are not considered well-founded in all their implications.

Military Action Avoided

In one month the conference is to meet for a survey of how far sanctions have gone toward accomplishing their purpose. If economic pressure proves insufficient to stop the Ethiopian war and make a just settlement possible, the next steps indicated are naval blockade or military sanctions.

Premier Benito Mussolini has signified his willingness to undergo economic sanctions without leaving the League. But military sanctions, he has reiterated, would mean war.

For this reason the coming month promises to be a crucial period when the slow weight of economic ostracism settles upon Italy.

Belgium's Premier, Paul van Zeeland, who has come to Geneva, is understood to be asking renewed pledges of support for, and possible revision of, the Locarno Treaties to take account of changing diplomatic alignments. Germany's withdrawal from the League strikes directly at Locarno, since the pacts were conditioned on her admission, and did not come into force until she joined in 1926.

Month Will Show Effect

How far can sanctions already voted go toward bringing about this kind of a settlement? The nations have already—to the number of 43—imposed arms embargoes against Italy. Only one nation—Paraguay, which is in process of withdrawing from the League in protest against its Chaco activities—has refused to take part in sanctions. The economic measures will be necessarily slow in many of their applications. A month from now may only indicate their trend.

A number of subcommittees will follow the application of sanctions from military, legal, financial and economic viewpoints, and also from the viewpoint of transit of goods across countries which refuse to apply or apply imperfectly the measures taken by the collectivity of nations.

Question on U. S. Action

Dr. Walter A. Riddell of Canada brought forward the question of extension of the embargo on petrol and its derivatives as well as coal, iron and steel. In "principle" the question was referred to a subcommittee so that the embargo may be extended hereafter whenever there is sufficient support to insure the efficacy of such measures. It was seen that this raises the question of participation in sanctions against Italy by the United States and other non-members. It is realized that as far as the United States is concerned its neutrality law would make the embargo apply equally to Italy and Ethiopia. Hence it was decided to leave this matter for the study of a subcommittee before action is pushed.

The Canadian proposal follows:

"There seems need of adopting in principle an extension of the measures of embargo to oil and its derivatives, coal, iron and steel.

"As soon as it will appear that acceptance in principle is sufficiently general to assure that the measures envisaged will prove effective, the committee of 18 will propose a date for putting the measures into execution."

Anglo-French Statement

The Anglo-French declarations by Premier Pierre Laval, and Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, underlines the determination to bing the African war to an end before it menaces the upheaval of European civilization.

There has never been, it is asserted, the slightest attempt to pursue negotiations outside the

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Baldwin's Forces Cheered By Gains at Municipal Polls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 2—The National Government prospects for the coming Parliamentary elections have been materially brightened by sensational successes of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's adherents in the municipal elections on which results are today coming in.

The Government has regained control of what it lost three years ago in the important city of Leeds. It has also improved its position in a number of other influential provincial centers. Although final municipal election figures will not be available until Monday, nevertheless the results up to the present are materially more favorable to the Government than had been expected.

But Fewer Voters

On the other hand it has to be remembered that the British municipal franchise is somewhat weighted against Labor since it is partly based upon property qualification, whereas the Parliamentary franchise is wider. This difference is estimated to mean that municipal voters are about 13 per cent less numerous than are Parliamentary voters.

Candidates are rushing in their names for the Parliamentary lists before Monday's nominations. Estimates show over 1300 candidates for 615 seats in the House of Commons, more than 700 being Opposition candidates.

Bad weather yesterday also favored the classes best able to protect themselves against the rain in going to the polls. This also indirectly helped Government supporters.

These municipal elections in 360 provincial towns in England and Wales—excluding most of London—have been strenuously canvassed as affording a trial of strength between governmental and opposition forces preliminary to the coming general parliamentary appeal to the electorate.

The Labor Party for some years past has been increasing its still comparatively small hold upon these municipal councils. When it entered upon this year's contests it had a majority in only 39 of the councils, having secured control in ten of them—namely in Birkenhead, Burnley, Derby, Hull, Oldham, Mitcham, Stock-on-Trent, Swindon, Tottenham and Wakefield—for the first time so lately as 1934. But so nearly balanced is the strength in a number of others that a comparatively small swing-over of votes could have resulted in large transfers of power.

Changes Every Three Years

This was especially the case this year. The reason is that only one third of the seats in each council are contested annually, and those to be filled on this occasion are ones the occupants of which were chosen in 1932, when labor's political credit was still in eclipse after the financial crisis of 1931.

Candidates of many shades of political opinion take part in these elections, but can generally be classed as either individualistic or socialistic, the one standing for the preservation of the existing capitalistic order of society and the other for changing it in the direction of public ownership.

The interests concerned are large, as the municipal councils administer local expenditure aggregating about £90,000,000 annually, for sanitation, roads and other social services, including relief of poverty.

Last year less than half of the electorate recorded its votes. But this year a big effort has been made to increase the number.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Date of Sanctions Fixed for Nov. 18

(Continued from Page 1)

orbit of the League with purpose of presenting the League with a "fait accompli." The eventual settlement, it is reiterated, must be in conformity with the League Covenant.

As to immediate hope of settlement the Anglo-French statement does not appear too sanguine.

Among conversations which have been held, those of Baron Aloisi of Italy with Sir Samuel Hoare and Premier Laval, have undoubted importance. In some quarters it is found disappointing that Baron Aloisi should have been urged by the French to undertake the journey from Rome without more substantial results but against this impatient view it is protested that any and every kind of direct contact is helpful in these grave circumstances.

Trade Problems

Technical discussions have been prolonged. The conference on clearing arrangements was occasioned by the fact that many countries have commercial accords with Italy, under which they stand to lose if there is direct and immediate boycott on Italian goods, leaving the countries concerned with useless credit balances. No problems of compensation and nonparticipation of neighboring countries which may permit their territories to be used for transit are among those which have provoked considerable debate.

There exist, indeed, questions which it is impossible to answer until the system of sanctions established by a large majority of nations of the world has been tried out in practice.

Bishop Asks for U. S. Action Against Italy

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2 (AP)—Bishop G. Ashton Oldham of the Albany Episcopal diocese, appealed to President Roosevelt by letter yesterday to line up America with other countries "that are working and striving for a peaceful and ordered world."

"If Mussolini knew the whole moral and economic force of America was back of the League and against him," Bishop Oldham told the President, "he would take quick steps to terminate the war."

Bishop Oldham said that the only sure way for America to keep out of war was "to have no war anywhere."

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Philadelphia Jury Charges Nominee Used City Funds

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2 (AP)—A grand jury report of less than 100 words was the biggest sensation of Philadelphia's bitter compaign today, for it charged that the Republican nominee, City Controller S. Davis Wilson, used part of a $65,000 municipal fund "for political purposes."

The jury's statement overshadowed even the harsh words the two candidates—Mr. Wilson and John B. Kelly, Democratic nominee—have hurled at each other in the hottest mayoralty fight the city has seen in years.

Both have injected a continual stream of personalities into the campaign, in which the Democrats seek to end the half-century Republican hold on the mayor's office.

Funds Appropriated

The $65,000 fund was appropriated to Mr. Wilson, as city controller, by the city council, for use in a revaluation of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, now before Federal Court in reorganization proceedings under the national bankruptcy laws.

Mr. Wilson's administration of the $65,000 was questioned a week ago by former Representative Benjamin Golder in a political speech in which he demanded a grand jury inquiry.

The Republican nominee immediately insisted on the investigation, and the grand jury undertook the task as a special assignment.

Early Report Reversed

Early last night, the jury gave Judge Raymond MacNeille a preliminary report, in which it referred to "the slanderous attack on Mr. Wilson," leading observers to believe its decision would favor the city controller.

Four hours later, however, the final statement was presented, and with it an amendment knocking the word "slanderous" from the preliminary report.

The final short statement held that there were "several cases" where the men hired by Wilson to conduct the revaluation work "were incompetent to do the duties," and that "several of the men were derelict in their duties."

Political Purposes

"We also find," the jurors reported, "that some of this money was used for political purposes, seeing that several of the men were paid for the days they worked at the polls on registration days and primary election day."

Commenting on the report, Mr. Wilson contended it "appears to me that both the grand jury and the controller have been victimized by a pair of Golder plants."

He said the men "found incompetent by the grand jury were hired on the recommendation of Joseph R. Burns, chief lieutenant of Mr. Golder."

"If these men worked at the polling places on either registration days or on primary election day it was without the knowledge or consent of the controller's office," Mr. Wilson stated.

New Deal Issue Marks Election In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2—Of much more than local interest is the Philadelphia city election on Tuesday, Nov. 5. Opponents and proponents of the New Deal are watching closely, as determined efforts are being made to gain support for the local application of its policies in this stronghold of Republicanism and constitutionality, which has not elected a Democratic mayor for more than half a century.

William Randolph Hearst is among those outside of the Commonwealth who are exerting an influence in the local situation. Philadelphia being one of the few large American cities in which he has no newspaper of his own, Mr. Hearst procured space for a full-page signed statement in the Oct. 29 issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer—ardent supporter of the Republican organization. Under the heading, "The Rake's Progress: The United States Is Wasting Its Substance in Riotous Extravagance," he attacked the New Deal in general and its tax policies in particular.

With editorial fanfare on its front page, the Philadelphia Record, owned by up-and-coming David Stern, and stanch supporter of Democratic policies and politicians, reprinted this ad voluntarily and without charge the following day—helping readers to draw their own adverse conclusions by including pertinent comment in one corner of the page.

The larger implications of the Philadelphia election have pushed merely party and personal issues into the background. The party issue as such has been confused by the constant leaping of candidates and their prominent supporters from one side of the fence to the other—and from one platform to the other. Some planks may even be recognized in both platforms.

Those voters who are particularly anxious to oppose any possibility of a return to power of a contractor-politician machine like the lately disintegrated Vare organization catch glimpses of this hydra-headed monster lurking behind the banners of both parties. S. Davis Wilson, the "Independent Republican" candidate for Mayor, once a bitter enemy of the old organization, is now warmly supported by leading survivors of that regime—with an aura of financial reform shedding an attractive glow around them. John B. Kelly, athletic Democratic candidate who enjoys a wide personal popularity, also has the backing of some contractor-politician interests which are accused by his opponents of seeking to "Tammanyize" the city. He is also backed, however, by Gov. George H. Earle and United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey.

An honest election in Philadelphia on Nov. 5 was promised by Judge Harry S. McDevitt as he opened hearings on Oct. 30 on 400 petitions for Democratic overseers at the polls. Judge McDevitt has lately been sitting as committing magistrate on cases of speeding in Fairmount Park, at the request of the Park Commission, who felt that regular magistrates had been too lenient.

Famous Aid Will Rogers Fund Drive

Aviation pays all expenses of three-weeks campaign and every dollar collected will go for suitable memorial. Vice-President Garner heads committee.

Will Rogers Memorial Fund Poster by Howard Chandler Christy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—A nation-wide drive starts Monday to provide a fund for perpetuation of the name of Will Rogers in some continuing form of a charitable, educational and humanitarian nature. It will extend through the three weeks from Nov. 4 to 26, and the Will Rogers Memorial Commission, headed by Vice-President Garner, with Owen D. Young as chairman of the operations committee, has been established at 570 Lexington Avenue as a clearing house for contributions from his millions of friends and admirers.

This body represents the consolidation of no less than a score of organizations formed for purposes of a memorial to the internationally-known publicist into "one wholehearted national plan," and is described in the drive prospectus as composed of "responsible, respected men and women—all friends of Will Rogers and his family—selected without regard to politics, race or religion, but banded together by a mutual love of Will Rogers and a desire to properly perpetuate his memory."

Aviation Pays Expenses

The expenses of gathering the fund are being borne by the aviation industry, "in keeping with his love of flying and those interested in aviation."

The goal of the drive, in the eyes of the commission, "must rest in the number of friendships registered in the campaign by a material token," and, it continues, while judgment in giving form to the memorial must be guided by the total of subscriptions, "one thing is certain—the commission will sponsor no cold shaft of marble for this warm, friendly man."

"Rather," it states, "there will be living, continuing memorials projected. Will Rogers, who was kind-hearted and sympathetic—a man of the people in life—must be recalled in memory as he lived."

The roster of the commission is expressive of the most distinguished perconages in the worlds of stage, films, radio, newspapers, magazines, aviation and industry with which Will Rogers was familiar.

Prominent Persons Help

In addition to Vice-President Garner, the officers are: Gov. E. W. Marland of Oklahoma; Fred Stone, Amon G. Carter and Rex Beach, vice-chairmen; James H. Jones, treasurer, and James G. Blaine, assistant treasurer.

Besides Mr. Young, the operations committee has Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker for director, and includes three women— Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, Mrs. Alice Longworth and Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson.

The committee on memorials includes Herbert Hoover, Henry Ford, Alfred E. Smith, Charles G. Dawes, Frank F. Merriam, Will H. Hays, James M. Cox and John W. Davis.

Members of the executive committee include Arthur Brisbane, James A. Farley, William Green, Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Walter Chrysler, Mary Pickford, Rex Beach, Mrs. August Belmont, Bernard Gimbel, Rupert Hughes, L. B. Mayer and Elliott Roosevelt.

At the close of the drive, the sum contributed and the contributors will be announced, after which Vice-President Garner, Dr. J. C. Bushyhead of Oklahoma, Harry Chandler of California, Charles Curtis, Herbert Fleischacker, Patrick J. Hurley, Mr. Cox, Mr. Davis, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Ford, Mr. Hays, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Jones, Mrs. Lawson, Governor Marland, Mr. Merriam, Mr. Smith, Mr. Stone, Mr. Young "and other men of prestige and judgment will, with the help of public suggestions, decide on the ultimate form of the memorials."

No Leak of Funds

"Every dollar subscribed will be expended for memorials."

The drive will have currency through national publicity, newspapers and radio. Banks, trust companies and newspapers throughout the United States will be designated locally to open Will Rogers memorial accounts and accept deposits of cash contributions for this account. Newspapers will carry daily reminder of the memorial plan in the publication of a sample contribution coupon. Checks sent directly to the Will Rogers Memorial Commission at 570 Lexington Avenue, New York City, should be made payable to Jesse H. Jones.

The announcement stresses that contributions to the fund are deductible for federal and state income tax purposes to the extent that charitable, religious, educational and other similar contributions are by law allowable as deductions.

American Prison Association Hits Chain Gang Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 2 — The American Prison Association, during the final minutes of its annual congress held here, placed itself on record as condemning the chain gang in Georgia and other states in resolutions to that effect introduced by Austin H. McCormick, commissioner of correction for New York City, and unanimously adopted.

This action was taken as a compromise for a defeated resolution in which it was proposed that the President of the United States be called upon to take some action in the matter.

The association also went on record against rules prohibiting probationers and paroled convicts from entering CCC camps and from taking state and federal civil service examinations.

Woman at Head

Mrs. Blanche L. La Du of Minneapolis was elected first woman president in the 65 years of the American Prison Association's history. Chicago and Philadelphia were selected as the next two convention cities.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was re-elected a vice-president. Other officers elected were: George C. Erskine of Cheshire, Conn., superintendent of the state reformatory, re-elected treasurer.

The renewed attack on Georgia chain gangs came when Dr. William E. Grady, associate superintendent of the New York City schools, reopened his criticism of Governor Talmadge for his defense of chain gangs made before the congress at the beginning of its week's session. Attack upon the Governor's attitude and Georgia chain gangs has continued through the session.

Dr. Grady proposed that President Roosevelt upon his visit to Georgia next month be appealed to "to use the influence of a great office as well as a great heart to wipe out a situation that is a blot on the name of a great state."

J. Stanley Sheppard, assistant prison secretary to the Salvation Army for the East, who led the fight against taking this matter up with the nation's Chief Executive, said, "How are you going to help the situation if the people of a state are indifferent? Chain gang conditions in some other states are just as bad as in Georgia."

Chain Gangs Defended

Defending the chain gangs on the ground that change of environment and out-of-door work in the prison camps "is the most humane way to keep prisoners," and is better than "having prisoners look at somber walls," and at "the same scenery year in and year out," Governor Talmadge asserted that "most inmates of our prisons want to get out in the camps where they can see people on the outside and where trusties can mix with the neighbors."

He cited instances where fine relationships had grown up between some of these trusties and those citizens living near the camps. The Governor further advocated a return to the whipping post for "small offenses like gaming and wife-beating," claiming that "a good whipping in a man's own town would work better than detention" in these cases.

Leading a heated and continued protest against this stand of Governor Talmadge, William B. Cox stated that Georgia has never had adequate state facilities for prisoners, but that it is encouraging that the State is now building a modern penitentiary.

"No one who thinks of the prisoner's future can seriously doubt but that the conditions in the chain gangs in this and other states cannot help but send back into the community men whose resentment and demoralization are a constant threat to the community.

Process of Law

Only by intelligent administration of law and not by concentration on prison practices, parole, prevention, and any other single method can crime be checked, Mr. MacCormick stated. "The process of law should be made more certain, more swift and more just. The hands of the honest and efficient police should be upheld. The use of the office of the prosecutor as a political ladder should be made impossible. The process of trial should be a search for truth rather than a battle of wits in which the complexities of the law are too often used to free the guilty and trap the innocent.

"Political trading in judgeships should cease. Shyster lawyers and corrupt professional bondsmen should be driven out. Probation and parole should be expanded and strengthened. Finally the whole administration of criminal justice should be inspired by a profound social consciousness and supported by an informed public intelligence."

Art Enters Pantry In English Designs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Art has entered the English pantry. An ugly collection of bulging bottles and crudely colored tins should soon have no place in the modern housewife's foodstore, judging from the sleekness of the designs at an exhibition of packages and containers, held here recently, by a metal box company.

Economy of line and simplicity were the keynotes of these exhibits. Glass jars and tins, most of them in only two colors, relied on originality of design for their effect.

Biography of George McDuffie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A biography of George McDuffie, one of South Carolina's most brilliant statesmen, is soon to be published by Dr. Edwin L. Green of the University of South Carolina.

McDuffie was a protégé of William Calhoun. He practiced law with Col. Eldred Simpkins at Edgerfield, was elected to the House of Representatives, became Governor of South Carolina, and United States Senator and rendered valuable service in strengthening popular education in the State.

Hero Medals Awarded 47 By Carnegie Commission

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission last night awarded 47 medals—two of them silver and the others bronze—in recognition of outstanding acts of bravery. Eleven of the heroes passed on trying to save others. They received posthumous awards.

The silver medals are for the late James C. Martin, laborer of Joplin, Mo., and Christine Stewart, of Brookline, Mass., a housemaid.

Mr. Martin descended into a sewage pit on May 10, 1934, in an effort to rescue J. Moss Crissman, a fellow worker. Firemen found the bodies of both men 30 minutes after Mr. Martin went down. The commission gave the medal to Mr. Martin's widow along with a pension.

Miss Stewart tried to save Emily McDougall from drowning in the ocean near Bar Harbor, Maine, on Aug. 2, 1934. The two were standing on a rock with Ellen Geaney of Cambridge, Mass., when a wave swept Miss McDougall into the sea. Miss Stewart, fully clothed, jumped into the water. Forty minutes later rescuers pulled both in with a rope. Miss McDougall was dead. Miss Geaney, who also dived in and was rescued after 10 minutes, received a bronze medal.

The commission awarded nine pensions. Five of them, totaling $3180 a year, went to the dependents of five men who passed on in heroic acts. Parents of two other victims and the children of another received sums aggregating $2000 to be applied as the commission sanctions. The awards, in 14 cases, carried $7000 for educational purposes and in 22 others the commission provided $17,250 for purchase of homes "or other worthy purposes."

Pennsylvania, with nine heroes, led the list of states. Awards were made to residents of 17 other states and Canada.

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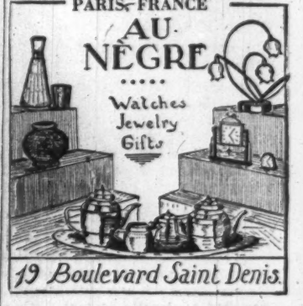
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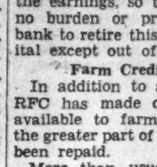
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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

the Admiralty if the Conservative-dominated National Government wins the elections.

Potatoes—Quota Expected to Double Price

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Only a part of the controversial Potato Control Act was put into action by the AAA, in setting the quota at 226,600,000 bushels for next year—all potatoes over that quota to be taxed. No sign of the definite allotments to each individual potato grower, provided in the act, was in sight. The new general quota is expected to double the present price, to reach a fair return for the farmer.

"Prices will not soar": Page 1.

Election Straws—British Conservatives Win

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With the General Elections only 14 days off, Conservatives rolled up considerable successes in local elections—even gaining in the Labor Party strongholds of Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool and Manchester. With 101 out of 365 municipalities heard from, the Conservatives had made a net gain of 32 seats on local councils, while Labor had a net loss of 24 seats. Labor surprised some by gaining four seats in the aristocratic town of Oxford.

It was pointed out that local elections are stacked somewhat against Labor, since the franchise is on a property basis. The General Election voting list is 13 per cent larger.

Orient—Chinese Nationalists at Crossroads

NANKING, China—The critical executive council meeting of China's Nationalist Party continued today, despite the attempted assassination of Premier Wang Ching-wei, the Associated Press reports. It became more and more evident that Mr. Wang was a leader in urging agreement with Japan and its army, and that the shooting was probably incited by Chinese patriots who demand stern resistance to Japan's encroachments. An official spokesman at the Japanese Foreign Office is quoted as saying that Premier Wang was the chief official responsible for promoting co-operation between the two countries.

Premier Wang's condition is reported still serious. The assassin, a South Chinese named Sun Ming-hsun, succumbed to bullet wounds inflicted by the Premier's bodyguard.

With numerous war lords from North China present, the Chinese Nationalist Party is confronted with deciding between continuing a tacit endorsement of Japan's encroachments, a more vigorous policy of compromise with Japan, or resistance to the military tide from the north.

China—Approach to Russia Hinted

NANKING (AP)—Reports of Sino-Russian negotiations for a pact to offset growing Japanese influence on the Asiatic mainland evoked the comment from a North China Government spokesman that China eventually may have to decide between friendship with Moscow or Tokyo.

Though officials were reticent to discuss the rumored conversations, sources usually well informed hinted China has approached Russia on the question of assurances that Moscow will stop economic and political penetration of Turkestan and Inner Mongolia.

In return, said these sources, China has expressed willingness to increase purchases of Russian goods and aid Russia in opposing Japanese advances across northern Asia.

Shanghai—Garner and Party Entertained

SHANGHAI (AP)—Vice-President Garner of the United States and his party arrived here aboard the steamship President Grant. They disembarked on the Shanghai Bund for a round of entertainment arranged by American and Chinese officials. They will leave early Sunday for Manila.

Manila, P. I.— This city welcomed Secretary of War Dern with flower-decked launches, saluting planes—and no disturbances. Two hundred police who circulated through the throng greeting the cruiser Chester were not needed, as extremists allowed the personal representative of President Roosevelt to land without attempting an expected demonstration in favor of immediate independence.

Greece—Monarchists Fortified for Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

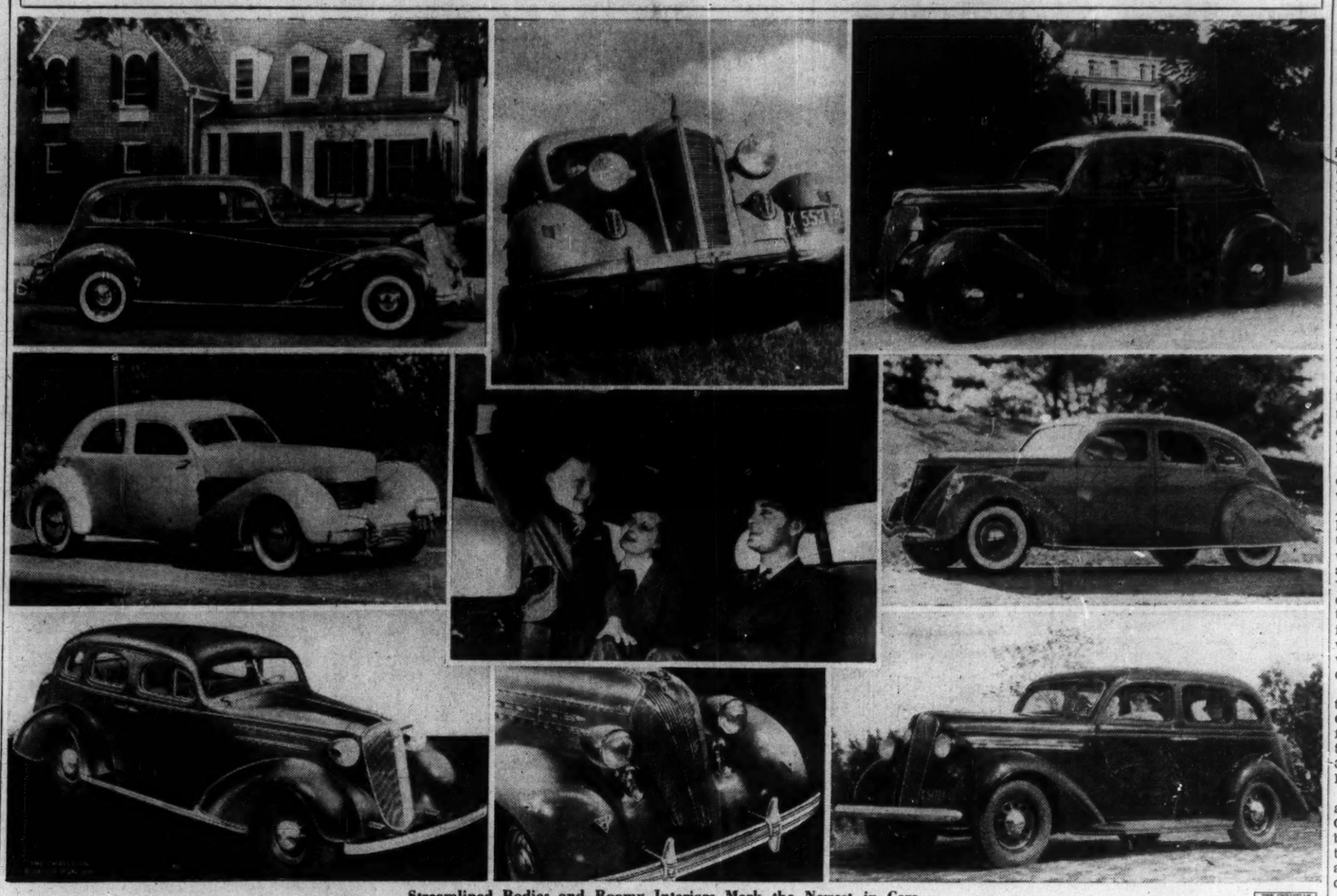
ATHENS—Greece prepared to vote tomorrow in a nationwide plebiscite on the issue of republic versus restoration of the monarchy. With Regent Condylis and his monarchists in general control of the situation, fortified by drastic decrees, with no voicing of the Republican opposition permitted, several leaders of the Liberal parties in jail, Republicans charging that the vote may not be entirely secret and thus open the way to retaliation, a result in favor of the restoration of the monarchy was widely predicted.

WPA—Jobs Found for 1,543,185

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Up to a week ago, only 1,543,185 persons have been given jobs under the $4,000,000,000 relief program, Works Progress Administrator Hopkins admitted today. President Roosevelt had predicted that 3,500,000 employable persons would be taken off direct relief by Nov. 1.

Motordom on Parade Presents the Fall Styles in Automobile



Streamlined Bodies and Roomy Interiors Mark the Newest in Cars

Upper Left—The Low-Priced Packard. Upper Center—A View of the New Airstream De Soto. Upper Right—Ford V-8 De Luxe Tudor Sedan. Middle Left—One of the New Cord Front Drive V-8's. Middle Center—Interior View of the Buick, Illustrating Increased Head Room and Widened Rear Seat. Middle Right—Lincoln's New Contribution, the V-12 Lincoln Zephyr. Lower Left—Chevrolet's Standard Sport Sedan. Lower Center—The New Front on Hudson's 8-Cylinder Car. Lower Right—Plymouth Four-Door Touring Sedan

Motordom Goes on Parade As New York Auto Show Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

tomobile for 1936, with the front seat accommodating three persons. The seat cushions and backs are deeper and there is greater leg room, while arm rests for both front and rear passengers, together with recessed foot rests, contribute to comfort.

Among the Accessories

Many action displays at the exhibition demonstrate various new car and accessory features, which include directional signaling devices, automatic garage doors, tires of new construction and scores of other "gadgets." Streamlined truck bodies and streamlined trailers with luxurious sleeping quarters also are shown.

Occupants of the passenger cars, including the driver, have been provided with every comfort and convenience, the interiors harmonizing with the outer lines and surfaces. Luxurious fabrics and long-wearing broadcloths give an atmosphere of warmth and pleasure, while newly designed instrument panels, glove and package compartments built into the instrument board and provision for radio dial unit add to the feeling of well-being.

Improved Visibility

The driver of the new car will have more room in the front compartment, which new insulating materials will keep cool even in extremely hot weather. The location of the driver's seat, angle of the steering column, location of the operator in relation to the windshield to make for greater visibility, have all been improved.

Visitors to the automobile show this year will find the exhibitors more eager than ever to show them "how the wheels go round," as strikingly exemplified in huge photographic murals. This consists of 2000 square feet of heroic-size photographic enlargements worked into a compelling design. About 50 of the many factory operations necessary to the turning out of a modern automobile are illustrated.

Setting for Show

The general color scheme of the show is a combination of light blue walls, trimmed in vermilion and chromium, with 60,000 square feet of deep Burgundy carpet.

A "Fountain of Light" mounted at the head of the grand staircase at the Park Avenue end of the hall gives a touch of the spectacular to the arrangements. Above the center of the main floor are the keynote words, "Motordom on Parade."

The work of dressing up Grand Central Palace for the occasion involved the services of more than 100 artisans and skilled workmen.

This year the show is pushed ahead from January to November for the first time in its history. While the change in date is primarily to comply with the wishes of President Roosevelt in an effort to stabilize employment in a seasonal industry, it is also in the spirit of experiment, since many believe that an autumn show should prove more effective from a sales standpoint than one held in cold weather.

First Show Recalled

This year's show, as that of last year, is under the direction of Alfred Reeves and a show committee comprising Alfred H. Swayne, chairman, and Byron C. Foy and Paul G. Hoffman.

The thirty-sixth annual automobile show recalled today that the first exhibit of the kind was in 1900 in the old Madison Square Garden here. During that exhibit a 50-mile road race on Long Island was won by Andrew L. Riker, who drove an electric car and averaged 25 miles an hour.

What is known as the modern era in automobile construction, Mr. Reeves said, began with the 1926 show, which ushered in greatly increased production of greatly improved cars; lower average prices; adoption of four-wheel brakes; balloon tires; automatic choke; streamlining; knee-action; shatter-proof glass; material growth of motorbus and farm tractor industries; building of thousands of miles of concrete express highways, and many other advances.

President Accused Of Deceiving Nation By Col. Roosevelt

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 2 (AP)—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in a political speech here, accused his distant cousin, President Roosevelt, of deception.

"He (the President) has cast around to try to find some method of fooling the people, making them believe they are not going to pay the bill," Colonel Roosevelt said, referring to the Chief Executive's methods in raising money.

"Accordingly," the Colonel continued, "he has borrowed the money, taken the peoples' savings and spent them, betrayed his promises. He hopes to deceive the people by this method of procedure, to make them think that somehow or other the money for these extravagances is coming from some particular class."

Colonel Roosevelt, addressing a Republican rally, said this "of course is hyprocrisy, and hyprocrisy of the basest sort."

"The expenditures of a government must all be paid for by the people and must be paid by taxes," the Colonel said.

Flag Salute Ruling Asked

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 2 (AP)—The first instance of a public school pupil here refusing to salute the flag was disclosed yesterday when it was learned John L. Connolly, city corporation counsel, had been asked to make a ruling on the case. A 12-year-old girl refused, on the grounds she was a member of a religious group which believed allegiance should be pledged to God alone, John N. Norton, principal of Monroe Junior High, said.

Pro-Italian Policy Of Vienna Assailed By Archduke Otto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Nov. 2—The pro-Italian policy of the Government of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg called forth a strong statement from the Austrian heir-apparent, Archduke Otto of Hapsburg—shortly before the recent cabinet changes and the stronger swing toward Rome had taken place under the ascendancy of Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg.

Acting on behalf of the young Prince, Gen. Schönburg Hartenstein, former Minister of War, tendered to the municipality of Weithofen an der Ibbs, near here, a letter of gratitude from Otto for its grant of honorary citizenship.

Among other things, the letter says:

"Manifestations of this kind have served in earlier days as protest demonstrations against the illegality of the anti-Hapsburg legislation. Today, such manifestations have the aim of bringing about my practical return home and the assuming of power in Austria by myself. Therefore I wish to tell you that it is not I who am hesitating to draw the natural conclusions from the canceling of the anti-Hapsburg laws. I had hoped to be able to step on my dear soil on the very day when these laws were canceled. But the insincerity which is pretending to safeguard Australian independence, but which in reality is infringing this independence, is delaying still longer this day for which I am craving."

The letter continues, "This day will come; just as the hour will come when I shall assume the Government of the country. God Almighty give that I should not become the master of a field of ruins. The agitation and the insecurity which are prevailing in our part of the world must warn those who are responsible for events to restore legality at least in the heart of Europe. Austria will then no longer be a storm-center of Europe, but happiness will emanate from our dear Fatherland."

Hall of Fame Adds Three Names

(Continued from Page 1)

fair dealings with subordinate peoples, humane and just treatment of criminals, a common coinage with one central mint, the settlement with France which eventually established the present northern boundaries of the United States, the federation of the colonies, and a parliament of nations.

Simon Newcomb, whose planetary findings are current in nautical almanacs throughout the world, achieved a most distinguished place among the astronomers of his day not only for the extent and importance of his labors, but for the variety of subjects of which he treated. He set himself the task of building up the theory and tables of the whole planetary system and labored at that project for more than 20 years.

First Elected in 1884

Grover Cleveland, the only President of the United States to serve two terms that were not consecutive, was first elected in 1884 on a Democratic platform that called for radical reforms in the administrative departments, the civil service and national finances. While his first term was uneventful, his second, beginning in 1892, embraced many notable events, including the repeal of silver legislation, the panic of 1893, out of which came the Pullman strike, and his action to get arbitration of a boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela and prevent a war. Also he more than doubled the federal civil service list.

Only Americans or people closely identified with the history of the United States whose passing dates 25 years before a quinquennial election—in this case, before Oct. 15, 1910—are eligible for the Hall of Fame.

The year of the next election is 1940, when any person or organization may submit the name of a candidate to Dr. Johnson.

With 83 votes cast for William Penn, 78 for Newcomb and 77 for Cleveland, other candidates receiving more than 50 votes in this election were Walter Reed, physician; Henry George, political economist; Susan B. Anthony, feminist; J. Willard Gibbs, physicist; Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor; Sidney Lanier, poet, and Henry David Thoreau, author.

Quick Air Trip To China 'Boosts' American Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—American aviation in China has received a fresh "boost" by the time-cutting flight of Harold Farquhar, on transfer from the British Legation at Mexico City to that at Helsingfors. He flew in a fast new American private airplane with a German companion.

After having progressed from Mexico City to New York and thence up to Alaska and across by way of the Aleutians to Siberia, Mr. Farquhar casually flew down from Peiping to Shanghai in 3½ hours, at 190 miles an hour, and after tarrying a couple of days to look at the sights he proceeded with equal casualness to Hongkong in four hours.

"Just a vacation trip in the modern style," said the diplomat, who was loud in his praise of the American plane. He spoke particularly of the ease in servicing and the fashion in which pontoons were attached and detached before and after the Pacific crossing. Wheels are fully retractable to reduce air resistance, and the pontoons entailed nothing but retracting the wheels plus the actual work of affixing the floats which were removed at Harbin before proceeding to Peiping and Shanghai.

Private planes of such speed as the Farquhar craft are unknown in China, where there is no private flying save by one or two high military and civil authorities. Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh-liang travel regularly by air.

American plane representatives are encouraged by reports that the Central Aviation Academy, built up by an American mission whose contracts recently expired, is to have another group of Americans to conduct advanced training.

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Boston Day... Curley, Council, Pier, Taxes...

(Continued from Page 1)

nor Curley was driven to his Jamaicaway home.

Tax Rate—Bureau Would Remove Boston's Limit

Boston's Municipal Research Bureau, a privately operated group (A. Lawrence Lowell, chairman) designed to recommend municipal economies, doesn't like the present system of having the Commonwealth place a limit on the city's tax rate.

In a 27-page report prepared for information of the general public and the special legislative committee appointed to look into Boston's finances, the bureau points out that the theory of placing a limit on taxes may be all right, but the practice hasn't been good.

The tax rate limit (now $37.20) is carefully observed, but when the revenues from taxes are used up the city simply borrows extra money to meets its expenses. In 1933, the report says, $7,600,000 was borrowed, and in 1934 it was $3,800,000. This year it may reach $10,000,000.

The worst part of it is, the bureau says, that interest has to be paid on these loans, so it would be far more economical just to lift the tax rate and keep on the "pay as you go" plan. If the rate went up too sharply, the bureau thinks that public clamor would force economies to keep within the city's means.

The bureau also recommended the increasing of the Mayor's fragmentary control over various departments of the city's finances, especially over the School Committee.

Christmas—Clubs To Get $2,122,870 Soon

Contained in the mimeographed report of Massachusetts' Commissioner of Banks today was good news for merchants of the Commonwealth.

In savings departments of trust companies in the State there was today $2,122,870 in Christmas Club funds ready to be withdrawn in the next few weeks and spent.

It was $423,411 more than was on deposit in the same places a year ago, which fact heightened pleasant anticipations of storekeepers.

State Pier—Shipping Men Protest Outside Use

Several months ago the many shipping men of Boston who use Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, for docking their vessels and handling cargo, gave a sigh of relief when the space occupied by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles was evacuated and again made available for marine purposes. Commonwealth Pier was built by the State, for use as an ocean terminal and to encourage the coming to Boston of passenger and freight ships, they said, and to shipping it should go.

Today these same steamship men found their relief short-lived. The Governor's Council had voted to authorize the State Department of Public Safety to occupy office space at the pier. The shipping men aroused, called attention to the lack of proper waiting room facilities and argued that if office space can be spared, it should be devoted to establishment of a large and comfortable waiting room for passengers and their friends. One such place is already in use, at the harbor end of the pier. But many lines using the terminal tie up at the land end of the pier. Thus that is where a waiting room is needed yet that is just where space is being made for state office workers.

Protests have already been filed by the Boston Port Authority against the use of the pier for other than marine purposes and the question will be brought before the Governing Board of the Maritime Association at their meeting on Nov. 15.

N. E. Council—Bids for Good Feeling Among States

New England today had a sign that isolated economy can be a trend even in a barrier-less country like the United States. The New England Council, a spokesman organization of New England business heads, had invited spokesmen from the South, and West, to meet with them here Nov. 21 and 22 to promote mutual understanding of regional economic problems and needs and offset regional isolationism.

From the South will come former Gov. O. Max Gardner of North Carolina; from the West, W. W. Waymack, associate editor of the Register Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa.

With so many New England businesses having gone to the South and West, there has grown up a feeling of competition between New England and the rest of the country. There are those who would have New England definitely isolate itself economically and seek to carry on with as little help from the rest of the country as possible. But the New England Council, in this new move, offsets this trend, comes out for understanding and interchange between the various parts of the country as a solution to business, even as the same idea is being promoted as the method for bringing a return of world trade and prosperity among the nations.

Elevated—Decision on Chelsea Line Expected Soon

Decision by the Department of Public Utilities on whether the Boston Elevated should purchase the Chelsea and Revere lines of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway company is expected within two weeks. The Commission, it was learned today, will meet Monday to set a date for a public hearing on the matter. The hearing probably will be set for sometime late next week or early the week following, a department official said.

If the department gives approval, the lines will be purchased for $1,500,000. This will have the effect of making a 10 cent fare possible from all parts of Boston to and from Revere and Chelsea. Under the present setup Eastern line passengers are carried only as far as Scollay Square where they have to transfer to the El lines and pay another dime.

Taxes—They're Still Pouring Into City Treasury

Yesterday the City Hall was thronged with taxpayers eager to push a total of $9,000,000 over the tax collector's counter before the interest charges started. Today the crowd had dwindled, but the tax offices were busier than ever. Instead of writing receipts, workers were opening envelopes, taking out checks.

Under the rules of the office, checks and money orders which are in the mail before midnight, Oct. 31, do not bear interest. It is estimated that approximately $1,000,000 was mailed just before the deadline.

Total Boston tax collections so far this year: $40,000,000.

Coleman—He'd Like To Know Who Took His Safe

Among the more cherished possessions of the politician of the old school is his safe. Not only is it repository for cash, but also in it he keeps lists of the faithful, neo-faithful and not-so-faithful . . . important items for any rising "boss."

Perhaps that is why Patrick A. Coleman, president of the South End Democratic Club, made a call on Boston police today. His safe was gone.

Last night, he told the authorities, five men slipped into his home and carried out a safe three feet high and two feet wide. A janitor saw them doing it, but thought it was probably all right.

Just as a precaution he took the number of the car in which the men drove away. When Mr. Coleman came home an hour later and was perturbed to find his safe gone the janitor gave him the number. Police checked but found that the car had been rented from a "drive-yourself" concern by a party apparently using registration papers that had been lost by their correct owner.

Pekingese—Having Their Day at the Statler

Hotels are seldom enthusiastic about having dogs in the house. Thus visitors to the Statler today looked up with raised eyebrows as they heard hundreds of high-pitched barks and yips. It was an Oriental invasion of the hotel by more than 100 Pekingese dogs featuring the Twelfth Annual Specialty Show.

Of course the dogs were marooned in a single downstairs room so the guests only heard them in passing through the lobby. Two tiny youngsters in Chinese costumes held the center of the stage, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. James H. LeFevre, showing their pair of Pekingese.

Brought to mind was the fact that the manager of the Hotel Kenmore, having had difficulty in finding a hotel which would take his dogs when he went to New York to exhibit them, came home determined dogs should not lack hospitality in Boston and not only permitted them in the hotel but actually arranged a special room service menu for them.

'Old Sleuth'—He's Back To Give G-Men Hints

A reporter gaped at a sign out of the street car window on his way to work this morning, reached for the "stop" buzzer and scurried back to verify a fleeting glance. It was true.

There on the front of a bookstore was a sign, big, red and black. "Where G-Men Get Their Stuff," it proclaimed, and an arrow pointed downward.

The reporter's eyes followed it. Beneath was a pile of dog-eared dime novels of the pre-Penrod era, dealing mainly with the exploits of "Old Sleuth."

Photography—It Is Skymen's Best Little Aid

Photography has become king pin in the astronomical field. Last night it was discussed by Dr. F. L. Whipple at the Harvard Observatory "Open Night" meeting and charged with the following:

1. It has led to the verification of Einstein's theory of relativity;

2. It has expanded the astronomer's concept of the universe by 10,000 times;

3. It has also, however, raised a problem because the universe appears to be actually expanding.

Optimistically summed up Dr. Whipple:

"Photography having raised this disturbing problem of the universe's expansion, perhaps it will also provide the answer."

Help! Help!—She Had Right Fire But Wrong House

Watertown today was still chuckling about its lace-curtain fire of Halloween night. A certain housewife, cooking chops, had set her lace curtains on fire. Excitedly she called the fire department.

"What's your address?" came the question in the matter-of-fact voice, which is the fire department to alarm callers.

"377 Arlington Street!" came the breathless reply.

Engines clanged, sirens screamed and out went the apparatus. Suddenly the housewive, watching the flames, had a sinking feeling. She had given her former address, instead of the one where the fire was burning!

With embarrassment added to excitement she called again, gave the right address, soon had the engines in front of the house. The fire was quickly extinguished, the only loss being the chops, the lace curtains and the lady's confidence in her ability of think correctly in an emergency.

Harvard—Assault Case Hearing Set for Nov. 14

Court hearing of the cases against two Harvard students charged with beating a Dunster House janitor two weeks ago, was scheduled today for Nov. 14. Bennett Y. Ryan, one of the students arrested, was released on $500 bail. Eugene H. George, the other student, had been previously released on $1000 bail.

The case attracted attention last week when it became known that the janitor was seriously beaten when he tried to quell a disturbance which followed the Harvard-Dartmouth game last Saturday.

Boston Events

Tonight

BALLET RUSSE (Boston Opera House). "Sylphides," "Choreartium," "Spectre de la Rose," and "Prince Igor."

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

Theaters

"KIND LADY" (Copley). Melodrama adapted from novel by Hugh Walpole. 8:30.

"THE OLD MAID" (Plymouth). The Theater Guild presents the 1935 Pulitzer Prize play with Judith Anderson and Helen Menken. 8:30.

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Miriam Hopkins, Edward G. Robinson and Joel McCrea in "Barbary Coast." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m., both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. Also "The Bishop Misbehaves," with Edmond Gwenn and Maureen O'Sullivan. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:44, 5:45, 8:55.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Pay Off," with James Dunn, Claire Dodd and Patricia Ellis. Fenway: 2:37, 5:08, 7:39, 10:10. Paramount: 9:15, 11:48 a. m., 2:20, 4:52, 7:24, 9:56. Also "Ship Cafe." Fenway: 1:20, 3:51, 6:22, 8:53. Paramount: 10:37 a. m., 1:09, 3:41, 6:13, 8:45.

EXETER—Glenda Farrell and Sybil Jason in "Little Big Shot." 2, 4:55, 7:55. Laurel and Hardy in "Bonnie Scotland." 3:20, 6:20, 9:15.

MEMORIAL — "The Three Musketeers," with Walter Abel, Paul Lukas, Margot Grahame and Ian Keith. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

MODERN—Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Shipmates Forever." 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also Jane Withers in "This Is the Life." 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

FINE ARTS—"Maria Chapdelaine," with English titles. 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 7:55, 10. "Robber Kitten," a Silly Symphony. Newsreel. Mont Saint Michel.

METROPOLITAN — Lawrence Tibbett starred in "Metropolitan." 11:20 a. m., 2:04, 4:48, 7:42, 10:26. Bob Hope and his Broadway principals in a musical comedy sketch. The Elida Ballet; Sevitzky's orchestra.

UNIVERSITY—Will Rogers in "Steamboat Round the Bend." 3:10, 6:35, 10. Ted Lewis in "Here Comes the Band." 1:45, 5:10, 8:35.

TREMONT—Eleanor Powell in "Scandals of 1935." 9:08 a. m., 12:19, 3:30, 6:41, 9:52. Alice Faye, Charles Boyer and Merle Oberon in "Thunder in the East." 10:44 a. m., 1:58, 5:06, 8:17.

BOSTON—May Robson and Henry Armetta in "3 Kids and a Queen." 10:55 a. m., 1:47, 4:39, 7:31, 10:23. Olsen and Johnson and their new revue, "Everything Goes."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Farmer Takes a Wife," with James Gleason. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Charlie Chan in Shanghai." 2:05, 5, 7:55.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Flying Oil," a Paul Terrytown cartoon; "The Fox and the Rabbit," color cartoon; "A Quiet Fourth," comedy. 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

UPTOWN—Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Top Hat." 1:55, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. Also "March of Time." 1:35, 4:10, 6:50, 9:25.

Other Events

COPLEY-PLAZA—Bank Officers' Association and American Institute of Banking, dance, 8 to 12.

HOTEL UNIVERSE—Closing performance by Ford Hall Forum Players, The Barn, 36 Joy Street, 8:30.

Sunday

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, Emmanuel Dorchester Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Park Street and March Avenue, West Roxbury, 3:30.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Recital by Lawrence Tibbett, 3:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Commonwealth Chamber Orchestra, 2:30.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM—Mr. Frederic Tillotson, pianist, Mr. Yves Chardon, violoncellist, 2.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE — Billings Hall. Yves Chardon, violoncellist. Howard Hinners, pianist, open to public without charge, 4.

Other Events

FORD HALL FOLKS — Meeting, talk by Florence H. Luscomb on "Russia, 1935: Seeing Is Believing," Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, 4:30.

ADVERTISING FEDERATION OF AMERICA—Convention, Hotel Statler, registration, get together concert, Georgian Room, 6.

FORD HALL FORUM—Talk by Louis Golding, author of "Magnolia Street," on "Moscow or Palestine—Which Way?" Ashburton Place, 7:45.

COPLEY-PLAZA—Talk on "Youthful Criminals: What Is Our Responsibility to Them?" by the Rev. P. A. Crumbly, ballroom, 3.

SOUTH END COMMUNITY CHORUS—Elks Forum, Mass. Ave. between Tremont Street and Shawmut Avenue, Outer South End, 3.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Rock Climbing, Catamint Quarry, R. I.

ERA BAND—In co-operation with football game, Dorchester Town Field, 3.

HOTEL STATLER—Mass meeting to arouse public interest against noises of city, Georgian Room, 4.

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS—Dr. William L. Stidger on Helen Keller, 4.

OLD SOUTH ASSOCIATION—Talk by H. V. Kaltenborn on "Europe Views America," musical program, Old South Meeting House, 3:30.

Monday

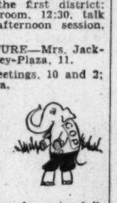
MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—International relations program, marathon round table discussion, also address by Harriet Whitter, Pythian Hall, Brockton, 2.

GREATER BOSTON CHORUS — Pilgrim Congregational Church, Columbia Road, opposite Hancock Street, Dorchester, 2.

ADVERTISING FEDERATION OF AMERICA—Convention, Hotel Statler, registration, 9; opening session, Georgian Room, 10; theme speech "Work," by George A. Dunning, governor of the first district; luncheon, Imperial Ballroom, 12:30, talk by Roy S. Durstine; afternoon session, Georgian Room, 2:15.

CURRENT EVENTS LECTURE—Mrs. Jackson Fleming, foyer, Copley-Plaza, 11.

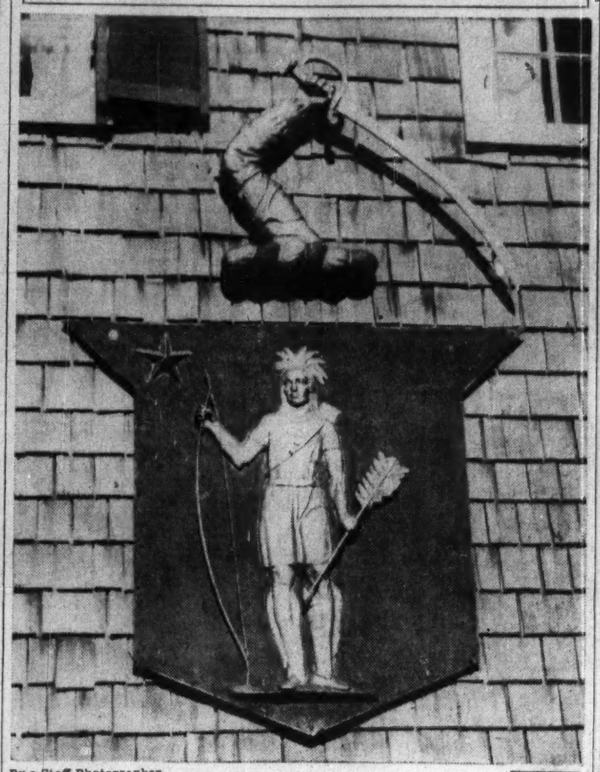
ASSOCIATED PRESS—Meetings, 10 and 2; luncheon, 1, Copley-Plaza.



WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—First in series of Round Tables dealing with governmental and economic subjects; Monday's topic "Our Government," 46 Beacon Street, 11.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB — Reception to club members and guests; talk on "Current Events," by Prof. Paul Evans of the University of Vermont, Hotel Kenmore, reception, 2; talk, 2:30.

Old Massachusetts Shield



By a Staff Photographer

Parts of Old State Insignia

When they remodeled the old State House a few years ago, Albert E. Snow, former Inspector of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, found parts of the bronze shield which formerly decorated the structure. He saved them to adorn his summer home at East Orleans (Cape Cod). They are now a source of interest to passing motorists.

Is Harvard in Cambridge? Partly—Also in Cuba, China and Way Points

Visibility was close to zero in the Harvard Yard yesterday when someone's mother stopped the Monitor's reporter to inquire the way to Harvard University.

"You're right in the heart of it now," she was informed and when it became apparent the answer was even more confusing than the original question, further help was volunteered through the question—What part of Harvard do you want to reach?

"My son, he's a good boy and he's been here five years now. Can you tell me how I can find him?" came the maternal appeal.

"Well, that won't be hard if you can tell me what department he's in," said the reporter. "You see, Harvard is in several towns—there's the college right here, the business school across the river in Allston, astronomy at Oak Ridge, botany at Forest Hills and the medical school in Boston proper."

But the little lady didn't know. She came all the way from Hamilton, N. D., and all she could remember about Alvin's studies was, that he'd had some astronomy, botany, and other sciences—yes he was majoring in the sciences and received a degree last year.

All of which didn't help the reporter help the lady very much, for he suddenly remembered with consternation that Alvin must be doing graduate work now, and if in astronomy he might be at Oak Ridge or down in Bloemfontein, South Africa, if in botany perhaps at the Bussey Institute, Arnold Arboretum, the Harvard forest in Petersham, Mass., or the Botanic Gardens in Cuba. He might even be doing some work in meteorology at the Blue Hill Observatory in Milton, or atop Mt. Washington. At least it was fortunate he wasn't interested in Oriental languages, for Harvard's Yenching Institute has headquarters both in Cambridge and at the Yenchin University, Peiping.

Eventually it developed that the address Alvin wrote from was Divinity Avenue, which would place him in the geography department or the biological laboratories. The little lady moved on, obviously much relieved.

Street Musicians Play and Sing In London Radiocast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Musicians from London's streets were chosen by the British Broadcasting Corporation to radiocast here recently. Leaving their pitches on street corner and sidewalk, seven of these itinerant players went on the air from Broadcasting House, reaching a larger audience in a few minutes through the microphone than they could hope to do in days of wandering.

Bagpipes, accordion, barrel organ, guitar and other instruments—each with its singular melody—helped to provide a 15-minute program. Each of the seven performers is considered an expert in his own particular line.

Major Massie, formerly of the Scottish Borderers and one of the seven, favors a Jacobite costume when he plays the bagpipes. His pitch used to be in Trafalgar Square, but, according to the piper, competition is so keen, even in street entertainment, that he spends most of his time playing at the seaside during the summer months, performing in private houses, and sitting for artists.

Nerio Cescotti, an Italian, who played on the piano accordion, finds Old Compton Street a good pitch, but goes to sea as a steward during off-seasons. Harry Astley, the "spoon basher," learned his art from itinerant jugglers when in the Army in India. John Snuggs, known as "The Troubadour," Pat O'Leary, a gypsy who plays the Panpipes and the cymbalo, and the Goodwood brothers, singers, completed the program.

Better Housing Ordered For London 'Bobbies'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The policeman's lot, sometime described as "not a happy one" is still further to be mitigated—at least in London. As a result of successive reports from Lord Trenchard, retiring Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, that the existing section houses for unmarried police constables are unsuitable, inconvenient and in need of drastic reform, a new section house is to be built in Soho.

This many-storied building will house a large number of London's "bobbies" in hitherto undreamed-of comfort. Efficient catering, it is reported, is to be a special feature of its management.

Radcliffe Lists Freshmen

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2 (AP)—Ranging in age from 16 to 23 years of age, Radcliffe College's freshman class of 215 represents 22 states, the District of Columbia, Canada and England. The college registrar, in making public statistics today, said 13 of the freshman girls were but 16 while only one was 23. Twenty mothers of girls in the incoming class were graduates of Radcliffe.

Moses Expects to Run For Former Senate Seat

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 2 (AP)—Former Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire will "in all probability" be a candidate for election to the United States Senate next year, he said here today. Mr. Moses added that it was still too early to start a definite campaign, but said he would like to return to the Senate.

He was defeated for re-election three years ago by Senator Fred H. Brown, a Democrat.

Long Aide Tosses Hat Into Presidential Ring

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 2 (AP)—Gerald L. K. Smith, share-the-wealth disciple of the late Huey P. Long, has become a self-avowed Democratic candidate for President.

He announced Oct. 31 he would enter the April preferential primary in Georgia—the stronghold of Gov. Eugene Talmadge, who also is considered a possible Democratic starter.

Both Services on Air Sunday, Nov. 3, From The Mother Church

SUNDAY, Nov. 3, marks a unique occasion in that both the morning and the evening services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast for the first time upon the same day.

The morning service will be radiocast in the regular broadcast band over Station WBSO, Needham, Mass., at 10:45 o'clock, eastern standard time. WBSO operates on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters. The service is one of a series of three which will be radiocast on the first Sunday of the month from this station.

The evening service will be radiocast by Station W1XAL on short wave at 7 o'clock, eastern standard time. This will include the playing of the chimes and the organ prelude as well as the organ selection following the close of the service. W1XAL transmits on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 25 meters.

Air Night Landings Under Croyden Lights Excel Day Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Croydon airport now claims to provide even safer landing at night than in daylight. A new flood-lighting system has been introduced and this shows up natural undulations in the ground better than in sunlight.

Previously, airports in Britain have had to rely on a mobile system of flood-lighting, but with the new system introduced at Croydon the flood-lighting is carried out from a switchboard in the control tower.

The first thing the pilot sees as he approaches Croydon is the neon beacon. This is visible in clear weather for a distance of 60 miles. The neon, in fact, is of a distinctive color so as to distinguish it from the hundreds of neon signs that abound in London. In addition, an outline of the flying field at Croydon is marked by orange lights placed at intervals of 100 feet which flash on and off.

Another distinctive feature for the pilot is that the neon beacon flashes in Morse the name of the airdrome.

A further advantage to pilots has been intrduced by a huge illuminated weather vane in the shape of a "T" which automatically rotates with the wind and gives the pilot the wind direction from any height.

British Income Rising From Overseas Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British income from overseas investment has now begun to rise, after falling from £300,000,000 in 1926 to £149,000,000 in 1933. The total last year was £158,300,000, according to annual statistics now made public.

The total value of Empire loans rose from £1,036,000,000 in 1928 to £1,146,000,000 in 1933. In that of foreign loans . . fell from £364,000,000 in 1928 to £333,000,000 in 1933.

Election in Rhode Island Watched Closely to See If G. O. P. Can Repeat Risk Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2—Rhode Islanders are anxiously awaiting the result of the election on Tuesday, when voters in the town of Westerly will go to the polls in the most critical plebiscite in this State since the special congressional election of Aug. 6, which was a sweep for the Republicans.

Off-year town elections generally are looked upon as straws indicating the direction of the political wind. So far this year the Democrats have feared badly, losing six of the 10 town elections in addition to the congressional election which saw their candidate snowed under and the Republican, Charles F. Risk, elected to Congress. All of those elections, however, were held between March and August in a period when anti-New Deal sentiment was at its peak, New England's cotton industry was threatened with extinction and the State was having difficulty managing its relief rolls and getting federal financial aid for the unemployed.

Situation Has Changed

Since that last test on Aug. 6 vast changes have taken place in the State which may be reflected in the voting Tuesday. Two of the State's most important industries—woolen and jewelry—are pushing ahead into new high ground, adding new shifts and taking on more employees. And the unfortunate cotton textile industry which appeared to be at the end of its rope last spring suddenly has taken on new vigor. The discouraging sequence of mill shutdowns apparently has been halted and many mills long idle have reopened; cotton consumption, electric power consumption and industrial pay rolls are steadily increasing.

Still another significant factor that may play a part in the Tuesday election is the fact that millions of dollars have been poured into the State in recent weeks by various federal agencies. A half million dollars has been contributed for elimination of grade crossings, nearly $1,000,000 for highway construction and repair.

New Deal Cash Pours In

Twelve million dollars worth of works projects have received final approval at Washington and $5,000,000 in cash has actually been received to get the WPA projects underway and convert those persons who have been "on relief" into self respecting workers.

The town government in Westerly has been controlled by Republicans for half a century. In the Democratic sweep of 1934 the town government remained in G. O. P. hands, but the Democrats showed slight majorities in the voting for congressman and for governor, the result being approximately Democrats 52 per cent and Republicans 48 per cent.

In the special congressional election Aug. 6 in the Second District, which includes the eastern half of the State, the Republicans captured more than 60 per cent of the votes as compared to only 41 per cent which were theirs in 1934.

G. O. P. Should Win

If that change of sentiment is statewide, and relatively the same since August, the charts show that Tuesday's election should be overwhelmingly Republican.

No such Republican victory is anticipated, however, because virtually all of the political factors since August have been in favor of the Democrats.

As in the last special congressional election, local issues will play a large part in the voting. Col. Everett E. Whipple, a Republican, was elected town clerk in Westerly in 1907. After serving 10 years with some opposition became a fixture in the town, and Democrats made no attempt to replace him. Colonel Whipple passed on several weeks ago, after he had served the town for 18 years, and the vacant town clerkship is one of the offices to be filled Tuesday.

Republican Split Hurts

A serious faction split in the Westerly Republican Party is a factor that has raised hopes of Democrats. Rumors say that the state Republican organization disapproved of certain activities of the party in Westerly and refused to lend its aid in the present campaign. This drove the Westerly G. O. P. to approve an assessment on police, firemen and highway workers to help finance the campaign and opposition against the assessment has brought about the party split.

While the Republicans are squabbling, the Democrats have drawn up a platform and waged a strong campaign. Charging the G. O. P. with mismanagement of town affairs, the Democrats have promised, if elected, to conduct a scientific survey and revaluation of real estate to reduce taxes; to effect savings in police, water, school and highway departments; to encourage new industries in Westerly and to expand beach facilities.

Vienna Maneuvers Show Air Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—First moves for the protection of Vienna against air raids have now been made.

Maneuvers have been held with the assumption that air forces coming from neighboring states would try to destroy, by bombing, the bridge over the Danube, and at the same time would bomb adjacent districts of Vienna by poisonous gas. For a rehearsal of the defense of the town against this, real tear gas was made to explode in the streets. Government and foreign military attachés were witnesses of the scenes.

These maneuvers took place in the second, twentieth and twenty-first districts of Vienna, which are mainly inhabited by workmen. The twenty-first district, which is Florisdorf, had been the main stronghold of the Socialists during the February fights.

Therefore on the night before the air maneuvers countless leaflets were strewn in the streets calling on the population to rise against war and all preparations for war, of which the maneuvers were a part. One hundred and eighty persons were arrested on account of this action.

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HA-49

Alcohol Indicted on All Counts; State Monopoly on Sale Urged With 'Liquor Is a Poison' Label

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2—Making liquor pay for its own accidents, and taking the profit from the traffic were advocated by Jerome Davis of Yale at the Conference on Alcohol in Modern Life here. Professor Davis said, "Let us by law put the burden of losses from liquor accidents onto the state liquor tax fund; it would reduce insurance rates, give useful publicity in such cases, and give the state a vital interest in preventing such accidents."

"To take the profit out of the traffic, a strict state monopoly might be better than the present methods," he said. "With prices kept at the point which would make bootlegging unprofitable and all profits used for alcohol education, we could have a sign at every liquor counter which would read, 'Liquor is a poison; we advise against buying what is sold here.' State monopoly would take capital out of the traffic; at present more and more people are getting a stake in the liquor business."

Drinking Drivers

"Drinking and driving is a wilful offence, and the time is coming when enlightened public sentiment will put it where it belongs—in the law as a crime," said Robin B. Stoeckels, former Commissioner of Motor Vehicles for Connecticut, now Research Associate in Highway Transportation at Yale. "The public indifference to the accident situation makes for poor enforcement; it might be possible for the police patrols to do more than they are, however. If they visited the roadhouses and warned drivers who were drinking, and arrested drivers who left after drinking, the lesson might begin to come home that to drink and drive is a willful offense."

A sharp increase occurred in the number of inmates at the state farm for inebriates after repeal, Dr. Chester Waterman, superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norwich, told the conference.

Effects on Man

Dr. Haven Emerson of Columbia, author of "Alcohol and Man," said, "The medical schools of the country are now united on certain fundamental points about alcohol, its effects on man, and it use as medcine; although as late as 1893 it was still considered a stimulant, researches began which culminated in the careful researches of Dodge and Benedict in the nutrition laboratories at Boston, and of Miles at Yale, on alcohol and human efficiency.

"First, its true nature as an anesthetic, similar to chloroform and ether though slower in operation, having a selective activity on the central nervous system. It can be used only to a small extent as body fuel; it cannot be stored in the body for future needs nor used to repair tissues nor for growth, and is not a food, as was once believed. The modern researches were with alcohol in very small doses, much less than the amount in one drink.

"Always, the experiments showed, alcohol reduced efficiency and endurance. Every test gave the same answer; the universal inferority of human performance after the use of alcohol. One man threaded needles every day for hours over a year's time, alternating one week with alcohol and one week without and found always he was slower and clumsier with alcohol.

Why Men Drink

Discussing the reasons why men drink, Dr. Emerson said, "They drink because they become weary of themselves; alcohol gives them an illusion of another self. The stupid dull person then thinks he is superior; when he comes back to reality he must find escape again. People wish to experiment, they long for a personality change—it is insidious, but logical. Once under the influence, they don't believe the truth; they cannot hear or see as well, but they think they can, better than before. He says, 'I'm perfect on my legs, I could run a mile.' However it is an illusion. Those who drink do not care to associate with those who do not, for it makes their inferiority obvious. However, these unfortunate should not be condemned or punished, but helped as the sick are.

"Our duty today and for many years to come is to make plain to all classes and ages the facts about alcohol without exaggeration. And I am confident that the truth will overcome fraudulent advertising."

Rhode Island Liquor Flood Rouses State

(Continued from Page 1)

licensing bodies which are receiving applications for the year starting Dec. 1.

He is firm in his belief that the limitation of all types of licenses would play a useful part in curbing the evils which are reported to be widespread.

When Mr. Costello designated the "dine and dance" class as the most in need of limitation because of numerous complaints of abuses of the law, he also made it known that the division believed that there were too many taverns and clubs in many of the communities of the State.

Says They Compete Unfairly

He said that the so-called clubs are in reality competitors to other retail establishments, although they operate under a license which costs about one-fifth the price of the other classifications.

Referring to the tavern licenses, which the law provides shall only be issued to hotels and inns with sleeping quarters for permanent or transient guests, the division chief says that his investigators have found that in order that places might be kept open seven days a week, many licenses were illegally granted to places that were not hotels and inns.

"In the last analysis, it is the responsibility of the local licensing bodies to see that licenses are issued to proper establishments and that the law is enforced. I am happy to say that all of the licensing boards have been most frank and co-operative with us in the conferences we have been holding."

Sees Big Aid to Law

With fewer licensed places of all types, Mr. Costello indicated, there would be not only better observance of the law but there could be better enforcement without too great strain on the police of any community.

Numerous protests, Mr. Costello continued, were on file in his office from clergymen of many denominations and by other groups, urging that more permits be granted for saloons, rather than for the "dine and dance" establishments, taverns and clubs.

The clergymen in their complaints had charged that the "dine and dance" establishments and the taverns were mostly patronized by women and high school students.

Oppose Sunday Sales

Recently the division struck at the package stores which were reported to be enjoying their biggest liquor and beer sales on Sundays. Regulations provide that retail package stores shall not be granted a Sunday sales license by the local licensing boards if they are to hold their liquor and beer permits.

The lack of uniformity in the fees charged by the various cities and towns is said to be another major contributor to the problem. For example, the rate for a tavern license in Little Compton and West Greenwich is $200 while in Providence and East Providence, similar license holders pay $1400. The restaurant license fee in these towns are also $200 while the Providence restaurant owners are charged $1000 by the licensing boards.

Uniformity in the fees would drive out irresponsible license holders yet provide as great revenue for the State, division inspectors say.

'Bossy' Gillis to Run On 'Silence' Platform

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Nov. 2 (AP)—Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis, whose fiery administration as Mayor attracted widespread attention four years ago, is running for office again, but this time he says he'll give the citizens of Newburyport a little silent treatment.

His campaign maxim is "Silence Is Golden," and he started off on the right foot last night by declining to comment as he filed nomination papers in the mayoralty battle.

Two city councilors—Clarence E. Fogg and a newcomer to politics, George G. Ladd—also aspire to the position of Mayor.

Mr. Gillis, referred to by many as "the Peck's bad boy of politics," operates three gasoline stations.

During a former tenure as Mayor, his operation of a gasoline station without a permit drew him a jail term. Charges of libel are still outstanding against him as a result of an article in his now defunct newspaper, Asbestos.

Winning Yale Debaters Opposed the New Deal

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2 (AP)—The Yale debating team of William H. Clark and Richard B. Tennant successfully upheld the negative of the question "Resolved: That the policies of the present (national) Administration merit support of the electorate in 1936" to win a decision from Dartmouth here last night. Two of the three judges voted in favor of Yale.

The Dartmouth debaters were W. C. Clay and Jerome H. Lowe. The judges were Prof. Charles J. Loram of Yale, Lieut. Col. Francis T. Armstrong of the Yale R. O. T. C., and Richard H. Whitehead, president of the New Haven Clock Company.

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By Vandamm Studio

Katharine Cornell Seated With Her New Romeo (Maurice Evans) While in the Rear Stand Ralph Richardson (Mercutio) and Florence Reed (the Nurse), Other New Players in Miss Cornell's Production of "Romeo and Juliet," Which Opens a Two-Weeks Engagement at the Shubert Monday Evening

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

HONOR was paid to the memory of two distinguished musicians in the fourth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's home season (Nov. 1-2). These were Charles Camille Saint-Saëns, who was born 100 years ago last month, and Charles Martin Loeffler, who passed on last spring. The management is also showing in the first balcony foyer of Symphony Hall, music, manuscripts and pictures of the composers.

Dr. Koussevitzky's choices for the musical homage were, for Saint-Saëns, "Le Rouet d'Omphale," "Danse Macabre" and the C minor Concerto for piano, No. 4; and for Loeffler, "A Pagan Poem," which was preceded by the Funeral Music of Siegfried from "Götterdämmerung."

Possibly a more representative selection might have been made from the long list of Saint-Saëns's works, but there could hardly have been a more eloquent musical tribute than the performance of them. Dr. Koussevitzky gave full value to all three works and the orchestra played magnificently. Nor did the soloist of the occasion fall short. This was Emma Boynet, French pianist. She studied with Philipp, who of course was a pupil of Saint-Saëns; we may assume, therefore, that her interpretation of the concerto was in the correct tradition. Certainly she displayed ample technique, good tone and power, and musical sensibility.

And perhaps after all these works were as representative as any. Whatever composition of Saint-Saëns one hears, one feels that probably another would have been more satisfactory. He lived so long, wrote so much, became so famous; surely, one reasons, there must be some there in his scores more individuality than here? But in which of them did you ever discover it? This music is honest, competent, sincere and uninspired.

Loeffler undoubtedly was well represented by "A Pagan Poem," certainly one of his best works. It reveals persuasively his distinguished, restrained and aristocratic art. Born in Alsace, he migrated to the United States at 20, was for some years at the first desk of the Boston orchestra's first violins and retired to devote himself to composition. He was a painstaking and expert craftsman as well as a musician of taste, and these qualities are reflected in all his compositions. He belonged to the French musical tradition, but he was influenced also by Wagner.

Perhaps that was one reason why Dr. Koussevitzky played for him the Siegfried music. A pity, though, that his reading of these pages from Wagner should have defeated his good intentions. It was a reading full of violent contrasts of tempo and dynamics, a reading which in its fussing with effects of detail completely lost sight of the melos, and thus destroyed the effect of the whole. The drama was buried under melodramatics. L. A. S.

Ballet Symphonique

ACCORDING to a press representative of the Ballet Russe, "'Choreartium' is a coined word designed to suggest the new art of the ballet." And Massine's choreographic composition of this title is likewise an artifice—superimposed on some of the noblest music ever written. The fine art of dance is a language and great music is a language, and what message can be conveyed (outside of opera) by two different languages spoken simultaneously? The spiritual overtones in Brahms's Fourth Symphony are caught only by the antennae of intent, undistracted listening. The symphony is complete in itself.

"For this music," the press representative went on to say, as if in extenuation, "Massine has devised groupings, postures and movements which would suggest the emotions of the music. As Brahms had no definite story in mind (of course not) there is absolutely no story in 'Choreartium,' but it is purely a choregraphic expression which follows as closely as possible the feelings which Brahms must have felt when he composed his Fourth Symphony." It is not what Brahms felt (as if we could know that) but what he makes us feel that is important.

As produced for the first time in Boston by the visiting Ballet Russe at the Opera House on the evening of Nov. 1, the only repsieving movement of this symphony balletique was the Andante. And that only as considered choregraphically and as far removed as possible from the music—which is manifestly impossible, deplorably played as it was. Or even if it were well played . . . The groupings were interesting, varied, the feeling modern, the movement freer in form than traditional ballet allows. Nina Verchinina, who was also the saving grace of Massine's first venture in symphonic scenario, "Les Presages," danced the solo with an instinctive modernism of expression, strong and free. If it had been done in bare feet, to music written for it or music that need not have been so sacrificially employed, it would have been a good composition. The scarlet draperies of the solo figure against the maroon of the ensemble was satisfactory costuming.

But to see the Allegro giocoso turned into a springtime idyl as fluffily empty as a Music Hall ballet interlude, to see men in black tights twirling to the grand chords that announce the Passacaglia, was disheartening. The first movement was hopeless. What have ballerinas perched on cavaliers' shoulders to do with Brahms's minor melancholy? (The backdrops came closer to it.) What concern have the cute little capers and technical feats of ballet virtuosity with thoughts that do lie too deep for words? Ballet may be wistful, it may be whimsical, it may even be satirical. But it cannot, in its very nature, be profound.

This sad occasion was preceded by Schumann's "Carnaval" (after Fokine), an example of music that *can* be balletized, and followed by Massine's slight ballet of pagan Russia, "The Midnight Sun."

Efram Kurtz conducted the symphony. M. L.

Roman Woolen Shop Unearthed in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUDSTON, Eng.—Excavations carried out on the site of a Roman villa in this Yorkshire village, which was discovered by a farmer when plowing, are claimed to have shown the villa as a one-time woolen factory belonging to a Roman merchant.

Special attention has been paid by the excavators to a workshop or a storeroom. The whole of the room, which was very large, has now been cleared and eight or nine hearths found, each with heating flues underneath.

There were also a number of pans where it is thought the scalding, parting, and combing of the wool was done. Cited as further evidence of the site of the villa's use as a factory was a number of spindle walls.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Cloudy and colder with moderate fog tonight and Sunday; probably occasional rain Sunday; moderate to fresh northeasterly winds.

Maine—Cloudy and colder tonight and Sunday; rain Sunday night, probably in the southwest portion Sunday afternoon.

New Hampshire, and Vermont—Cloudy and colder tonight and Sunday; probably occasional rain Sunday afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—Cloudy and somewhat colder tonight and Sunday; probably occasional rain Sunday and on the south coast tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Increasing north and northeast winds becoming fresh, overcast weather probably occasional rain Sunday, and over the south portions tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	53	Minneapolis	22	34
Bermuda	72	80	New Orleans	70	82
Bermuda	72	80	New York	60	62
Chicago	44	46	Norfolk	62	62
Denver	18	42	Philadelphia	60	62
Helena, Mont.	4	8	St. Louis	40	52
Jacksonville	60	82	Stn Francisco	48	52
Kansas City	40	48	Washington	64	64
Los Angeles	52	70			
Miami	68	82			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 2.
B—Maximum, Nov. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:04 p. m., height, 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 3:47 a. m., height, 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:07 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	900ke-WBZ-333m	590ke-WEEI-508m	1230ke-WNAC-244m	1410ke-WAAB-213m
5:00	Purdue - Minnesota	Award to Dr. Flor-	Baseball school	Darbininkas Lith-
5:15	football game	ence Sabin	Carl Moore's Orch.	uanian musicale.
5:30	Jackie Heller, songs	Temple of Song	Organ recital	Sport Matinee
5:45	Week-End News Rev'w	"Emerald Gems"	High school scores	Sport Matinee
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	"Evening Tattler"	News Service	Talk, F. W. Wile
6:15	Hawaiian music	News; sketch	Sport Comment	Girls vocal trio
6:30	News; features	Soloist; speaker	Football Reporter	Getting the News
6:45	Irish Minstrels	Talk, Neal O'Hara	Dramatic sketch	CBS vocalist
7:00	Barrett's Orchestra	"Sports Review"	'Family on Tour':	News Service
7:15	Kay Fayre, songs	"Popeye" sketch	Frank Parker	Fisher's Orchestra.
7:30	Message of Israel:	Popular vocal	Band concert; In-	Eddie Dooley
7:45	Rabbi J. B. Wise	Strange Facts	dian legend	Phil Scott's Orch.
8:00	NBC piano duo	"The Hit Parade"	Minute Men: studio	"We Americans";
8:15	Boston Symphony	Lennie Hayton's	speakers	informal forum
8:30	Orchestra, Dr. Serge	Orchestra; Solo-	Opening National	Boy from Ireland.
8:45	Koussevitzky, con-	ists; chorus	Auto Show; talk	20th Cen. Ensemble
9:00	ductor; E. Boynet	Rubinoff's Orch.;	Nino Martini;	News Service
9:15	Russian Symph. Choir	vocal soloists	chorus; orchestra.	Chicago Symphony
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Wallace	Salute to WWL,	Orchestra con-
9:45	program from Chi-	Beery; Sophie	New Orleans	cert, Dr. Frederic
10:00	cago: soloists and	Tucker; Joe Pen-	Spotlight Revue	ick Stock, con-
10:15	specialties	ner; Mary Carr	News Service	ductor, from Or-
10:30	"Carefree Carnival":	Will Rogers Me-	Will Rogers Me-	chestra Hall, Chi-
10:45	popular variety	morial program:	morial program:	cago; commenta-
11:00	Reports; news; music.	noted speakers;	noted speakers;	tor
11:15	NBC dance music	orchestras	orchestra	Mal Hallett's Orch.
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Forecasts; news	Perley Stevens and	Jack Little and
11:45	dance orchestra	Sports; orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	900ke-WBZ-333m	590ke-WEEI-508m	1230ke-WNAC-244m	1410ke-WAAB-213m
12:00	Pageant of Youth:	Old South Church	Salt Lake City	"Freiliecher Kabt-
12:15	amateurs; orchestra.	Piano Club	choir and organ	zen"; Jewish dra-
12:30	Radio City Symphony	University of Chi-	"Romany Trail"	matic sketch
12:45	Orchestra; Bizet's	cago Round Table	Relay from Prague	Polish program
1:00	"Carmen," with so-	Road to Romany:	Religious period	Italian soloists;
1:15	loists; chorus	gypsy music	with speakers;	instrumentalists.
1:30	National Youth Con-	Words and Music:	soloists; music	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	ference: talk; music.	soloists; narrator.	Sisters of Skillet	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Magic Key: relay	Bible Players: dra-	Between Book Ends	Political talk
2:15	from Vienna; Josef	matic sketch	Labor program	Political talk
2:30	Lhevinne; Eleanor	"Vox Pop": side-	Augustine's Orch.	Political talk
2:45	Powell; sketch	walk interviews	News Service	Hawaiian music
3:00	"Your English"	Walter Smith and	Organ recital and	New York Philhar-
3:15	Pine Mountain Mer-	his orchestra	vocalist; talk	monic - Symphony
3:30	rymakers: music	'The Widow's Son,'	Hawaiian music	Orchestra, Otto
3:45	Concert pianist	dramatic sketch	Adrian O'Brien	Klemperer, con-
4:00	National Vespers: Dr.	Temple of Song:	Special program	ductor; program
4:15	Harry E. Fosdick	capella choir	with speaker and	comment by Law-
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow	Housing clinic	music	rence Gilman;
4:45	Miners Quartet	Piano duo	Rines's Orch.; vo-	Carnegie Hall
5:00	"Roses and Drums":	Penthouse Sere-	cal soloist	"Melodiana"; solo-
5:15	Civil War drama	nade: variety	Key Men Quartet	ists; orchestra
5:30	Becker dog talk	Dream Drama	Terhune dog story.	Sanderson and
5:45	Gabriel Heatter	Goodman's Orch.	Novelty quintet	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal	Religious period,	News Service	National amateur
6:15	Ranny Weeks's Orch.	from New York	Popular vocalists &	night; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel": net-	Music; speaker	organist	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular soloists	Political talk	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny; soloist;	"K-7," secret serv-	Alexander Wooll-	Evening service
7:15	Green's Orchestra	ice sketch	cott; orchestra	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Robert Ripley; Harriet	Garden talk	Phil Baker and	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra	News; speaker	company; orch.	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	Eddie Cantor;	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	guest orchestra	choir; organ
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Leslie Howard in	Polish program
8:45	lists: vocal groups	vocal sextet;	Farnol drama	Political talk
9:00	"Life Is a Song": so-	Rakov's Music and	Joseph Szigeti,	Political talk
9:15	loists; orchestra	popular soloists	violinist; sympho-	News Service
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	ny orchestra,	Political talk
9:45	Nella Goodelle	of Familiar Music	Victor Kolar, con.	Theremin; poems
10:00	Sunday Evening at	Jascha Heifetz,	Amateur Theater	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's	violinist; sympho-	of the Air	his orchestra
10:30	Bill Wirges's Orch.;	ny orchestra,	Freddie Rich's	"Lamplit Hour":
10:45	vocal soloists	Erno Rapee, con.	Penthouse Party	recorded program

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI, NBC Light Opera Company; "The Pirates of Penzance."
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band; Liest. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: events; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, Address, Roy Durstine, advertising official, at Advertising Federation convention.
2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: History—"Quebec."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Hammerstein's Music Hall: Margaret Adams; Fay Templeton.
8:30 WEEI, Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Paris Musicale: Odette Myrtil; Pickens Sisters; soloist; Warnow's Orch.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Radio Theater: "The Milky Way," with Charles Butterworth.
9:30 WEEI, Gladys Swarthout, soprano; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB, "Master of the Bow": Eddy Brown, violinist; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Lullaby Lady: male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, "The Life of Andrew Carnegie"; sketches; music.
10:30 WNAC, Daily news dramatizations.
10:30 WBZ, Concert Band, Frank Simon, conductor; Bennett Chapple, narrator.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: talk, Senator Rush D. Holt, West Virginia.
10:45 WAAB, "The Drama of the Skies": program from Hayden Planetarium.

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

2:00 WIXK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 WIXAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Governor Appears to Seek Advice

Governor Curley's announcement that he will confer with party leaders before deciding whether to run for re-election or for Marcus A. Coolidge's post in the United States Senate, has caused a few loud snickers among Democrats and Republicans alike.

The picture of a completely confident Curley listening to other Democratic opinions and acting upon that advice, appears somewhat ludicrous to most politicians who have known the Governor during his 35-year political career. The Governor has never been known for his advice-taking quality. Rather he usually has decided upon a course himself, and then followed that course regardless of what other politicians believed.

The forthcoming conference, therefore, is expected to be a meeting at which Governor Curley will announce his plans, rather than ask the advice of other Democrats. Governor Curley's own assurance that he is the "only political party" in the state bolsters the expectation.

From all present indications, the Governor has already made up his mind to run for re-election. There are several things to be gained and nothing really to lose in a re-election race. With another term as Governor, Mr. Curley undoubtedly could have Beacon Hill established very much as he would like to have it, with Curley supporters manning every major post and his lesser followers in various unimportant, yet wage-paying positions in the state service.

Furthermore, victory in re-election would establish him as the state's political leader as firmly as if he won a Senatorial fight. He would still have a chance to fight for a Senate post in 1940, when Senator David I. Walsh's term expires. Governor Curley is no more afraid of Senator Walsh's strength than that of any of his past opponents.

With two or three terms as Governor under his belt, he would be ready to give Senator Walsh his toughest battle. Furthermore, by that time, with continued success, he would have the Massachusetts political reins so firmly in his own hands that even from Washington he could be the driver.

Practically all the Democratic leaders seem firmly convinced that the Governor will seek re-election, and their ears have been fairly close to the ground.

Most leaders expect the announcement before the 1936 Legislature convenes. They feel that if he announces that he wants to return to the State House in 1936, he will be better able to force through legislation which will help him to win. With legislation, such as bond issues, passed, the Governor could argue before the electorate that he should be returned to complete his program of "work and wages" and the like.

* * *

Laconians Answer: "If"

Meanwhile, the senatorial field is becoming jammed with "if" candidates. The only man who has entered the Senate race without an "if" about his neck is Joseph F. O'Connell, former United States Representative.

John J. Murphy, United States marshal, is the latest "if" candidate. "If Senator Coolidge does not seek re-election," says he, "I will run." That is a new type of "if." The most frequent senatorial reservation concerns Governor Curley.

Thomas C. O'Brien, Boston attorney, will run if the Governor seeks re-election, as will William P. Connery, member of the United States House of Representatives. Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, is also expected to be a candidate if the Governor follows again the State House road. Edgar M. Mills

All Saved as Ship Sinks

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 2 (AP)—The Norwegian freighter Viator is at the bottom of Lake Huron, rammed and sunk, Capt. G. J. Steffensen of the Viator said yesterday, by the motorship Ormidale in a dense fog. The crew of 18 was taken aboard the Ormidale, without loss of life.

NOBLE'S "that's good milk"

N. E. Textile Mills Challenged To Build Up Reformed Industry

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 2 (AP)—The old form of New England's textile industry must be replaced with a newer form, says Morris De C. Crawford, lecturer at the Wharton's School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.

"New England can either say good bye to the textile industry or create a textile industry which shall be distinctly her own and which may defy the competition in her own markets and the markets of the world," Mr. Crawford said.

The Pennsylvania lecturer spoke last night before the fourth annual Institute of Art, sponsored by Brown University and the Rhode Island School of Design.

"New England must bring to her own markets and to the world's markets something more than the mere mechanical movements of machinery which are understood and distributed all over the world," Mr. Crawford said.

"The ancient law, which against all barriers distributed technique all over the world, has willed that the old form of New England's industry must be replaced with a newer form.

"New England has nothing but her brains and her vision and her courage to build again a textile industry that shall be hers and hers alone."

'No Letup' in Road's Service Promised by New Haven Head

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2 (AP)—Howard S. Palmer, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, told employees of the company last night that although the road has petitioned a federal court for permission to reorganize there will be no "let up" and an even better job of transporting will be done.

"The people of this fine New England territory," he said, "and those outside as well, must be shown that while it was necessary for the company to go under section 77 (of the Federal Bankruptcy Act), that it doesn't mean there will be any let up at all, but rather that even a better job of producing transportation in this territory will be done."

Mr. Palmer spoke at a diner tendered to him on the first anniversary of his taking office as president of the road. He told the 359 employees present he was "delighted with the results accomplished by the officers and employees during the last 12 months" and urged them "not to let down or ease up."

The railroad president told the gathering it should be considered no disgrace for the company to go under the protection of the court in a period of depression, and said: "We have at last done the thing which had to be done. . . .When we come out we will be in a much better position to furnish transportation in the manner that it should be furnished."

"We have a fine railroad here," Mr. Palmer said. "In fact, I do not think there is a better in the United States. . . . It ought to be easier for us to get out of the '77' proceeding than it will be for some of the western railroads that are not so fortunately situated."

Is English on the Rocks?

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 2 (AP)—"The English language is breaking up" under the modern demands for "hip-hip-hurrah expression" Stephen B. Leacock, professor of economics at McGill University in Montreal, told the Worcester County Teachers Association annual meeting last night.

Mr. Leacock told the teachers that our language today is "all capital letters."

Then Mr. Leacock questioned whether the radio and motion pictures aid appreciation of well written English. A few years ago, he said, the printed page had to yield the drama, love interest and romance. Today the motion pictures do this while the "people who cannot use their imaginations" have everything spread out in pictures before them.

Gillette Impersonates Mark Twain As Hartford Opens Author's Centennial

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 2 (AP)—William Gillette returned to the stage last night, but only briefly and in the role of his one-time neighbor, Mark Twain, rather than that of Sherlock Holmes which he made famous.

"I can shut my eyes and see Mr. Clemens standing there just as he did more than a half century ago," remarked an old timer.

Gillette returned to the platform of the Hartford Public High School from which he was graduated in 1873 to pay tribute to the famous author as Hartford opened its Mark Twain centennial celebration.

The actor recited several anecdotes concerning the author and told of the time he gave an imitation of Mark Twain before an audience which included the noted writer. He said the gathering was more interested in seeing how Mark Twain took the "performance" than in his delineation.

Another feature of the day was the opening of an extensive exhibition of Clemens Memorabilia at the Mark Twain memorial, where the famous author lived while in Hartford. The exhibition, which will continue for a month, includes rare and interesting photographs of Mark Twain, first editions and an unfinished manuscript in the author's handwriting.

Fish Canneries In California Sign Pact With Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Fish cannery officials have averted a strike which threatened to tie up the large seasonal tuna catch.

Disregarding union-labor representatives, they dealt directly with their own employees, signing a pact guaranteeing wages higher than the 1929 level, according to Charles Winkler, secretary of the California Fish Canneries Association.

"Agitation urging 'closed-shop' regulations for six companies was underneath the dispute," declared Mr. Winkler. "Wages were already the highest in the canning industry. The women's scale was above the state-law minimum, and the men's was higher than the NRA demanded."

Approximately 1500 workers were affected by the wage pact, which ignored the "closed-shop" demand. Signators were the Van Camp Sea Food, Franco-Italian, French Sardine, Sea Pride, and Southern California Fish canneries. Intention of the local factory of the California Packing Corporation to abide by the agreement was intimated from its San Francisco headquarters, Mr. Winkler disclosed.

All situated in the Los Angeles Harbor area, these canneries pack all of California's tuna, 90 per cent of its mackerel, and 50 per cent of its sardines, said Mr. Winkler.

SUNDAY

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JASCHA HEIFETZ

Violinist

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Football Policy Is Criticized By Princeton Paper

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 2 (AP)—The Princeton Alumni Weekly, in an editorial in its current issue, has unloosed a blast at the university athletic authorities for scheduling football games with Army for 1938 and 1940, as well as arranging other "big-time" games.

The weekly, while not objecting to the rivals, Army, Navy and Chicago in particular, comes out strongly in defense of the old Tiger policy of playing natural rivals, and protests that the trend of schedules is away from it.

"The scheduling of Army in football for 1938 and 1940 is regrettable," the editorial says, "because of the disparity between Princeton and West Point interests, methods and fundamental purpose.

"It is possible to entertain the highest regard for Army and still say this: 'The military academy was founded to train military leaders, and if it fulfills this office none should cavil at its failure to be something it was never supposed to be—a liberal university.'"

The objection is made "not so much to the specific action as the general trend. Alternating arrangements with Army and Navy extend to the year 1940, which makes it appear that Princeton is determined to stay in the big-time circuit, at whatever cost to the 'natural rivals' idea toward which we were supposed to be moving.

"At a time when certain universities are trying to check the exploitation of football, Princeton should not move in the opposite direction.

"Until recently many alumni thought Princeton was about to rediscover football as an undergraduate sport. The scheduling of Chicago for 1937 was a disillusionment.

"Chicago's standards are comparable to Princeton's but, so far as we can learn, the intersectional venture the year after next will be undertaken primarily for the sake of publicity—and this is pretty late in the day to suppose that football publicity can be of value to an educational institution."

Minnesota vs. Princeton

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 2 (AP)—Athletic Director Frank McCormick announced yesterday the Minnesota hockey team will play a two-game series with Princeton Dec. 30 and 31. It will be the first time the two have met in a hockey contest.

Tennis Experts Teaching the Children

By a Staff Photographer

Three Amateurs and a Professional Contribute

Top—Some of the Youngsters, With Guardians, Attending "School" at the Longwood Covered Courts. Left—Raymond B. Bidwell, Chief Instructor. Inset—Mrs. George W. Wightman. Center—Mrs. Marshal Fabyan Jr. Right—Ralph E. Chambers

U.S. Veteran Tennis Champion Opens 'School' for Youngsters

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A Greater Boston tennis enthusiast has started a tennis "school" for boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 16. He is Raymond Brewer Bidwell of Weston. At present Bidwell holds the veterans' singles and doubles championships of the United States.

To carry out his "school" plan, Bidwell enlisted the aid of Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass., who has given many hours of instruction to Greater Boston girls; Mrs. Marshall Fabyan Jr. of Cambridge, Mass., who first broke into the tennis limelight as Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, and Ralph E. Chambers, Longwood Cricket Club professional and coach of the United States Military Academy tennis teams.

Junior Stars Help

The first "school" session, under the direction of Bidwell, was held recently at the Longwood Covered Courts, Chestnut Hill, Mass. Two of the district's junior stars were also on hand to help the veteran champion. They were little Marguerita (Cissy) Madden of Jamaica Plain and Albert P. (Sonny) Everts Jr. of Newton. More than 150 youngsters, some with parents, sat in the gallery. The "school" opened at 9 a. m. and closed two hours later.

In the spring, before the outdoor courts are ready for use, another session will be called. A much larger group of youngsters will no doubt answer the summons. At that time it is planned to give each student a mimeographed copy of the principal rules of tennis and advice designed to help his or her stroke production. Meanwhile, informal gatherings to brush up on tennis knowledge, may be arranged.

Bidwell, in the opening session of this unique "school" recently, gave a short history of the game. He also told the youngsters how the ball is made and the methods used in stringing rackets. Bidwell also described the various shots.

Players Demonstrate Strokes

After the talk, Mrs. Wightman, Mrs. Fabyan, Cissy Madden, Chambers and Everts played their part in demonstrating the various strokes—driving, volleying, half-volleying, slicing, chopping and serving. All these strokes were explained to the young students.

Chambers, well-known professional in this section of the country, spoke enthusiastically about the "school" and its originator. The Longwood pro said he would like to see some extra sessions called in order to give the boys in this section more opportunities to learn the game. The girls in Greater Boston, Chambers pointed out, have been more fortunate in having Mrs. Wightman to teach them the game.

Match Ends in Draw

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2 (AP)—The thirteenth game of the chess championship match between Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris and Dr. Euwe of this city was finished here yesterday and resulted in a draw after 59 moves. Dr. Alekhine, although a pawn behind, succeeded in effecting equalization in a rook and pawn ending. The score to date: Alekhine, 5; Euwe, 4; drawn, 4. The fourteenth game will be played today.

Redskins to Battle Philadelphia Eagles

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hopeful to turn the tide of defeats to one of victories beginning tomorrow, the Boston Redskins, after an absence of three weeks due to games out of town, return to Fenway Park to battle the Philadelphia Eagles. The Eagles are coached by Lud Wray former Redskin coach and are captained by George Kenneally, who once played end for the locals.

Eddie Casey has remodeled his Boston eleven and expects to have an important cog in the game because Jim Musick again is available. Steve Hokuf will quarterback the team in place of Bill Sheppard. The starting Boston backfield probably will be Hokuf, quarterback; Cliff Battles, left halfback; Ernie Pinckert, right half, and Musick, fullback.

College Soccer Results

Bucknell 1, East Stroudsburg 0.
Princeton 2, Haverford 1.

Lawn Tennis Hints For Young Players

BIDWELL passed on many hints to the youngsters who attended the first session of his tennis "school" at the Longwood indoor courts. Some of these were as follows:

Young players should use rackets weighing between 12½ to 13 ounces. If the racket handle is too unwieldy, cut off two inches.

If one is to make errors, it is always better to make them by hitting the ball over the baseline and not into the net.

A good player has plenty of time in which to make his shots. A poor player is always hurried.

Eastern College Football Scores

Yale		**Princeton**	
34-New Hampshire	0	7-Pennsylvania	6
31-Pennsylvania	20	14-Williams	7
7-Annapolis	6	20-Rutgers	6
8-West Point	14	54-Cornell	0
80	40	104	19
Harvard		**Brown**	
20-Springfield	0	7-R. I. State	13
0-Holy Cross	13	0-Springfield	20
0-West Point	13	0-Dartmouth	41
6-Dartmouth	14	0-Syracuse	19
26	40	7	93
Pennsylvania		**Columbia**	
6-Princeton	7	12-V. M. I.	0
20-Yale	31	20-Rutgers	6
34-Columbia	0	0-Pennsylvania	34
67-Lafayette	0	7-Michigan	19
127	38	39	59
Dartmouth		**Annapolis**	
39-Norwich	0	30-W. & M.	0
47-Vermont	0	27-Mercer	0
59-Bates	7	26-Virginia	7
41-Brown	0	6-Yale	7
14-Harvard	6	0-Notre Dame	14
200	13	89	28
Syracuse		**Tufts**	
33-Clarkson	0	0-Colby	0
21-Cornell	14	7-Boston	13
18-Ohio Wesley'n	10	20-Middlebury	14
19-Brown	0	0-Williams	20
91	24	27	47
West Point		**Cornell**	
14-W. & M.	0	6-St. Lawrence	13
54-Gettysburg	0	19-W. Reserve	33
13-Harvard	0	14-Syracuse	21
14-Yale	8	0-Princeton	54
95	8	39	120
Boston		**Bowdoin**	
6-Toledo	0	7-Mass. State	6
13-Tufts	7	33-Wesleyan	0
6-Bates	6	6-Williams	27
40-Vermont	6	20-Colby	0
65	19	66	33
Bates		**Colby**	
31-Arnold	0	6-Amherst	6
7-New York	34	0-Tufts	0
7-Dartmouth	59	6-Vermont	0
6-Boston	6	0-Providence	26
26-Maine	7	0-Bowdoin	20
77	106	12	52
Colgate		**Holy Cross**	
30-Niagara	0	32-R. I. State	0
31-St. Lawrence	0	12-Providence	0
12-Amherst	0	47-Maine	0
6-Iowa	12	13-Harvard	0
52-Lafayette	0	13-Manhattan	13
0-Holy Cross	3	3-Colgate	0
131	15	120	13
New York		**Pittsburgh**	
34-Bates	7	14-Waynesburg	0
25-Carnegie Tech	6	35-Wash. & Jeff.	0
33-Penn M. C.	7	24-West Virginia	6
7-Georgetown	6	6-Notre Dame	9
		9-Penn State	0
99	26	88	15
Maine		**Amherst**	
7-Rhode Island	0	6-Colby	6
0-Holy Cross	47	0-St. Lawrence	13
13-New Hampshire	2	0-Colgate	12
28-Arnold	0	23-Union	0
7-Bates	26	12-Rochester	0
		26-Wesleyan	0
55	75	67	31
Williams		**Wesleyan**	
28-Mass. State	0	27-Coast Guard	0
40-Middlebury	0	6-Conn. State	0
7-Princeton	14	0-Bowdoin	33
27-Bowdoin	6	7-Haverford	13
20-Tufts	0	0-Amherst	26
122	20	40	72
Springfield		**Northeastern**	
12-E. Stroudsburg	0	26-American Int.	0
0-Harvard	20	0-Conn. State	0
20-Brown	0	37-Alfred	7
13-New Hampshire	0	6-R. I. State	13
0-Providence	12	33-Norwich	0
		13-Lowell T. S.	6
45	32	115	19

British Field Hockey Season Marks Jubilee

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — To the men field-hockey players of Britain, 1935-36 is a season of unusual importance. For it marks the jubilee of their governing body, the Hockey Association. For 50 years the H. A. has controlled the men's side of an essentially amateur sport which ranks today as the British winter field game with the greatest number of actual players—men, boys, women and girls.

Hockey has thrived upon players, not payers, and the administrators pride themselves upon keeping it free from even the faintest suspicion of professionalism. This they are able to do so successfully because the sport-watching public goes to see something else. After all, it is the crowd which accentuates the financial side of a sport and turns amateur players into box-office attractions, whether they like it or not.

"Friendly"

The only hockey games which draw attendances of any real magnitude are international matches and the annual Oxford-Cambridge men's battle. In these cases, I may add, the spectators are mainly players of the future, players of the present and players of the past. Hockey is remarkable, not only for the absence of crowds but for the absence of certain things that tend to make crowds—league points, cupties and the cups and medals which go with these intensifiers of competition. Interclub play — in the South of England at any rate—is nearly all of the "friendly" type, and, as a consequence, results are of too little importance to become the dominating consideration that they are in soccer, amateur or professional.

This season at least two of the leading clubs have gone out of their way to encourage lesser lights by admitting them into their "exclusive" fixture lists. An understandable conservatism has made it practically impossible in the past for rising clubs to get a footing in the circle of old first-class rivals. Fixtures between the crack sides are renewed year after year, and the "triers" who would so greatly like to take a tilt at the giants have no opportunity to do so. This season, however, Mid-Surrey and Wimbledon have arranged to meet only once instead of twice and have given the dates left vacant to Cheam and the National Provincial Bank, respectively. This action has been enthusiastically commended as a generous sporting gesture.

Four Nationalities

By way of celebrating the Hockey Association's half century of rule, a special international men's match will be played at Beckenham, Jan. 18, 1936. On that date star representatives of the four home countries will be seen in action—Englishmen and Welshmen on one side, Irishmen and Scots on the other. And in the evening will be held an official banquet, at which, you may be sure, speakers will hark back eloquently to the days of 1886, when Mr. E. L. Agar, a founder of the celebrated Wimbledon Club, moved the simple resolution, "That a hockey association be formed." This momentous proposal he put forward from the chair at a special meeting of club delegates, held at the Holborn Restaurant. The clubs represented were Wimbledon, Molesley, Teddington, Surbiton, Ealing, Trinity College (Cambridge), Blackheath and Eliot Park School. In those days Wimbledon Hockey Club was to hockey very much what the Marylebone Cricket Club is to cricket, and the rules of play which it had formulated were adopted en bloc as the basis of the Hockey Association's official laws. Members of the Royal family, always interested in sport, were soon identified with the association. The Duke of Clarence was the first to hold the office of president, and he was followed in 1896 by the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII. Since 1910, Prince Arthur of Connaught has occupied the position. The patron of the association is King George.

Ladies Look After Themselves

Field hockey has long been a very popular game with the ladies and in November, 1894, the Women's Hockey Association asked to be given a representation on the men's administrative council. The request was refused on the grounds that the Women's Hockey Association could not be officially recognized. The ladies showed what they thought of this rejoinder by developing for themselves a powerful, autonomous government, which controls feminine play with great ability and enthusiasm. The women's season now follows a most logical course. First, the clubs, which are the backbone of the game, foregather early in the season for county trials, and then the county teams that are evolved meet in regional "festivals." Regional sides—North, South, East, West and Midlands—are subsequently selected, and, by the time the national eleven has to be picked, the whole talent of the country has been subjected to test.

Many changes have occurred in men's play during the 50 years that the Hockey Association has been in existence, but they are slight (if I may venture to say so) compared with the transformation that have been effected by the ladies. To catch what I mean, you should really be looking with me at a photograph of a girls' hockey team in action taken about the time when King George ascended to the throne. The fair athletes of 25 years ago are marvelous. They have waists, long skirts, straw hats and billowing sleeves. They appear to be mincing daintily after the elusive ball. Now, take a look at a picture of a 1935 team at play.

Apart from the special game at Beckenham to which I have referred, the field hockey program in Britain this season follows the customary lines. The men and women of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales will contend for the two international championships, both held by England at the present time, and a match against the German national eleven will be contested by the pick of England's men at Edgbaston, March 28. The men's Oxford-Cambridge match, always a high light of the season, is scheduled for decision at Beckenham, Feb. 15.

Chicago Swimmer Sets New Backstroke Mark

By the Associated Press

Budapest, Nov. 2

ADOLPH KIEFER of Chicago last night bettered the listed world's record for the 100-meter backstroke swim, negotiating the distance in 1m. 7.2s. The listed record of 1m. 8.2s. was set by George Kojac in 1928.

College Football Results

Arkansas Tech 39, Arkansas S. T. 0.
Augustana 25, Eastern Normal (S. D.) 0.
Austin 25, Stephen F. Austin 12.
Baker 13, Ottawa 0.
Centenary 9, Loyola (N. O.) 0.
Central Okla. T. 7, Southwestern T. 0.
College of the Ozarks 26, Hendrix 0.
DeKalb T. 20, Wheaton T. 13.
East Texas T. 7, Louisiana Normal 0.
Evansville 7, Franklin 0.
Hastings 18, Peru T. 14.
Illinois S. N. 13, Eureka 0.
Kenyon 6, Otterbein 6.
Lenoir Rhyne 14, Guilford 6.
Marietta 2, Denison 6.
McPherson 27, Bethany 7.
Milligan 39, West Carolina T. 7.
Millsaps 21, Louisiana Tech. 20.
Mississippi 21, St. Louis 7.
Mississippi C. 12, Chattanooga 7.
Monticello A. & M. 28, Arkansas State 0.
Nebraska Wesleyan 14, Nebraska "B" 6.
Oglethorpe 12, Troy S. T. 7.
Redlands 20, La Verne 0.
Rockhurst 20, Central (Mo.) 3.
Salem 27, Fairmont T. 0.
Southwestern (La.) 18, Louisiana C. 7.
Springhill 19, Mississippi T. 0.
Springfield 13, Warrensburg 13.
Stetson 13, Miami 12.
Tennessee Wesleyan 13, Maryville 0.
Texas A. & I. 7, Southwest Texas T. 0.
Toledo 63, Bowling Green 0.
Upper Iowa 19, Central 3.
Wake Forest 18, Presbyterian 0.
Wayne T. 20, Chadron 19.
Wesleyan 9, College of Emporia 7.
Western Reserve 46, John Carroll 13.
Whittier 14, San Jose State 6.
York 3, Midland 0.

Backs Dobie 100 Per Cent

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 2 (AP)—James Lynah, director of athletics at Cornell University, yesterday said there is "no basis" for the word-of-mouth report that "Pop" Warner—or anyone else—would succeed Gilmour Dobie as head coach of football at the institution next year. "We have no contemplation at this time of any change in our coaching staff," said the director. "When I became director on Sept. 1, this year, I declared I would stand back of our coaching staff through the current year and that goes right up to the end of our current football season. I am back of Mr. Dobie 100 per cent."

Tigers Release Schuble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 2—Charles F. Navin, secretary of the Detroit Tigers, world baseball champions, has announced the sale of Henry Schuble, utility infielder, to the Toledo club of the American Association. Schuble has been a spare infielder with the Tigers for several years. The sale price was not announced.

St. Louis Ties Rochester

GALT, Ont., Nov. 2 (AP)—The St. Louis Flyers and the Rochester Red Wings battled to a one-all tie in an exhibition game here last night. Both goals were scored in the first period, Fred Hergert counting for Rochester and Pete Palangio balancing accounts with a rush the length of the ice, terminated by a pretty angle shot.

College Cross-Country

C. C. N. Y. 27, Fordham 28.
Harvard 18, Toledo 41.
Princeton 19, Navy 36.
Tufts 27, Northeastern 28.

Amerks Defeat Detroit

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 2 (AP)—The New York Americans defeated the Detroit Red Wings, 4-2, in an exhibition hockey game here last night.

Sporting Around the Hub

Bruins Leading Maritime Hockey Series

BOSTON'S National Hockey League team has won its second game in three starts with the colorful French-Canadian team, Les Canadiens. Yesterday the Bruins defeated Canadiens, 5 to 2, in Halifax, N. S., before a crowd of about 2500 persons. The teams will meet in Halifax again on Monday. The present seven-game exhibition series opened last Monday in St. John, with the Bruins winning, 2 to 0. Canadiens came back to win the second game on Wednesday in Moncton, N. B., 3 to 2.

The Bruins yesterday broke through Canadiens' defense early in the second period, and scored three quick goals. The second-period goals were made by Cooney Weiland (Shore), 2m. 9s.; Dit Clapper (Weiland), 3m. 44s.; Charlie Sands (Kaminsky), 4m. 19s., for the Bruins, and Buswell, 17m. 16s., for Canadiens. The first-period goals tied the game. Sands (Shannon, Kaminsky) made the first tally of the game at 14m., 31s., LaRochelle (Frew, Joliat) scored the equalizer at 16m. 37s.

Bowdoin Wins Cambridge Run—The first three harriers to finish in the eighth Harvard open intercollegiate cross-country run yesterday represented Bowdoin College of Brunswick, Maine. Bowdoin won the meet, sponsored by Dennis O'Connell, Harvard '36, with 24 points, defeating last year's victor, University of New Hampshire, by 28 points. Boston College placed third with 88; Dartmouth, fourth, with 116, and Springfield, fifth, with 124 points.

The course was 4.2 miles, starting on the Cambridge side of the Charles River near the Larz Anderson Bridge and finishing at the Newell Boat House. Robert Porter, a Bowdoin junior from Skowhegan, led his teammates, Capt. John V. Shute and Caspar Cowan, whose times were equal, by about 10 yards. Porter, a low hurdler, never ran before entering college. His time was 23m. 15s.

The team trophy goes to Bowdoin for one year. A placque was awarded to New Hampshire for the largest number of entries at the starting line, 17.

Harvard Harriers Win Another—The Crimson varsity cross-country team still holds its undefeated record for this season. Yesterday, the harriers met University of Toledo on a 4.2-mile course along the Cambridge side of the Charles River and won, 18 to 41.

Capt. Robert Playfair of Harvard finished first in 22m. 47s. Toledo's captain, Fred DeShelter, was third. Harvard's second man was H. O. Marcy.

Tufts Runners Win Out—Northeastern University entered a strong varsity cross-country team against Tufts over the four-mile course at Franklin Park yesterday. While the Huskies gave the Jumbos their hardest test this season, the undefeated Tufts harriers won out, 27 to 28. Starr, Tufts, won the varsity run in 22m. 58 2-5s.

Northeastern's freshmen downed the Tufts freshmen, 20 to 37.

Tech-Wellesley Golf Match—Massachusetts Technology and Wellesley College golfers were scheduled to meet on the golf links today. Instead, there will be two friendly foursomes. This change was made because it was felt it was the best way to prepare for the proposed combined match against the golfers representing Harvard and Radcliffe College in the near future.

In today's play Wellesley College was represented by Marjorie Andres, Elizabeth Thacher, Phyllis Hanson and Capt. Ruth Seaman, and Massachusetts Tech by Paul Sullivan, Robert Vogeler, Harold Prouty and Capt. Rudolph Ozol.

Here and There—A meeting to discuss plans for reorganization of the Boston National League baseball club is expected sometime next week at the office of Charles Francis Adams, 101 Milk Street . . . The Boston English High-Dorchester High football game, rained out yesterday, will be played next Friday . . . Eighteen soccer teams in the Northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Soccer Association have entered the annual series which will start Nov. 17 . . . Sophomores won from the freshmen, 10 points to 5, in the thirty-fifth annual field day program yesterday at Massachusetts Technology . . . The Tech freshmen, many of whom were "kidnaped" the night before by the sophomores, proved easy victims in the sports events, which included rowing, football, relay race, tug-of-war and a glove fight . . . Dunster House of Harvard defeated the Milton Academy football team at Milton yesterday, 6 to 0 . . . The Boston Redskins practiced in the rain yesterday in preparation for the tilt with the Philadelphia Eagles tomorrow at Fenway Park.

Card Gambling Banned By Red Wings' Manager

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Manager Jack Adams of Detroit Red Wings has ruled out card and dice gambling among players of his hockey team to thwart possibilities of hard feelings. . . . Sylvio Mantha of Canadiens and Red Dutton of Americans are the only playing managers in the National Hockey League. . . . The International League playoff will see the winner of one division playing the second-place team of the other division and vice versa with these winners meeting in the final. . . . Howie Morenz of Chicago, Earl Seibert of Rangers and Herb Cain of Maroons are holding out longest for better terms.

George Hainsworth of Toronto and Lorne Chabot of Chicago were the first goalies forced to the sidelines through injuries. The latter may not be ready for the season opener. . . . Veterans, slow to round into mid-season form, have trouble keeping pace with the youngsters in these exhibition games. . . . Herb Gardiner, Philadelphia Rambler coach, will not have one member of last year's team for the coming campaign. . . . Dutch Gainor and Frank Jerwa played for Calgary All-Stars against N. Y. Rangers in an exhibition game.

British Golfers Improve

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af. (Canadian Press)—British professional golfers have improved remarkably the past three years, in the opinion of Sid Brews, South African golfer.

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Architecture
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Arts

A Saturday Page

In Simplest of Outlines and Without Embellishment, These Contemporary Designs Appeal Through Their Refinement and the Intrinsic Beauty of Materials

New York

THESE two bedroom groups selected from a number recently placed on display by W. and J. Sloane, are typical of present American taste in the field of contemporary design. In both of these there is no artificial coloring at all to the woods, the natural grain being left its full native richness. At the right, maple and sycamore burl are combined on each piece as veneer over a less costly base. Hardly could any applied ornament be more acceptable than the satiny surfaces and many-toned natural colors of the materials. Extreme simplicity of line permits the qualities of the materials, both wood and fabric, to be enjoyed without distraction. In this group the carpet and the candlewick spread are green, the waffle-weave cotton covering of the dressing table bench, maize and maroon.

Equally simple in general outline, but with the corners heavily rounded, is the bedroom set at the right. Here the maple is bleached and drawer handles are of walnut, making a striking contrast to the almost white wood to which they are attached. Red is found in the bedspread and easy chair, and green in the spread and tufted wool rug. Sheer diagonal curtains in red and white are at the windows.

Limited Ancestral Halls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I SAT staring at blank walls and highly polished floor space. Outside a clock was striking the hour, reminding me on this hottest of July days that in a week's time these two rooms and an entrance hall would have to hold enough furniture to make some semblance of a home for me. . . . I, who had proclaimed from the housetops of all my friends that a home was the last thing I wanted. "A hotel for me; close the door and leave it; shift your trunks, and nothing's left!"

Now those long Sunday afternoon drills on the Scriptures came to mind with such rebukes as: "We know not what shall be on the morrow." . . . "The tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things." . . .

"Well, here I am," I said to myself with a semblance of courage, "and wasting valuable moments." Here lay my small ancestral domain; with what shall it be furnished? Looking round wondering what color might be quickly slapped on the walls, I discovered on an unfinished side wall the outlines of a face grinning boldly. It was a roguish face and as I gazed, amused at the plasterer's art, fancied words came from that wide mouth: "How much will you give me for it?"

To the Auction Room

Instantly the spirit of adventure stirred me, and I gleefully cried back: "'An auction! The very thing!"

Within a half hour I eagerly entered an auction room, making the eighth woman present, and no men. Looking wilted with the heat, they sat mutely before a languid and heavy-faced auctioneer who was vainly asking for a bid.

A quick survey of things that were scattered about found a pivot at once. Here was a Chinese rug strung up around a center post; it was of robin's-egg blue. Up it went. No women bid against me and I got it for very little. And, there was a muffled sigh from the farthest corner.

Encouraged, I seized upon a high-backed chair of Italian walnut done up with embroidered flowers on a rich brown background. This also was promptly mine. Next, a Sheraton tip-table was added; then a walnut console just the proper size for standing under a Queen Anne mirror in the little entrance hall. "Oh, wouldn't my Grannies smile to see the candles scattering reflected light," I mused, as I snapped the table to its level and mentally placed a handsome three-armed old gilt candelabra on the console under the mirror.

Selling Too Cheaply, Auction Stops

Another walk around brought out two Sheraton chairs, when the bulky auctioneer struck a bell—struck it so violently that it sounded like ten together. This officially brought the sale to a close. Though I looked appealingly and pointed to the two beautiful chairs, he only scowled and turned brusquely away.

"So much for an hour! Four pieces to the good!" I jubilantly thought, and left the place.

Within a week I had found an antique corded bed of walnut, of good design and had it reduced to three-quarter size, for it had seemed spacious enough to hold a family. The footboard took head place, and the foot space was left open, thus better to show the beauty of an old counterpane.

Some Truly Ancestral Things

Not many families are so fortunate as to possess a genuine bridal quilt, with the date of 1804 and the quilter's name (in this case "Jane Campbell") neatly stitched below the basket of pineapples, grapes and pomegranates which occupies the center. The story of her loves and of her hopes is spread out joyously and freely over the soft, fine cambric, in running grapevines, blooming flowers and fruits, all of it stitched in such intricate tracery as to bewilder the novice. Here is the diamond stitch and the weaving stitch, the "Teacup" design and the flourishing curves of the "Ocean Waves" and the "Princess Feather." This latter makes the border and below hangs a five-inch handmade fringe, knotted and latticed and tufted at the joins. No, there must be no footboard to my bed. It must be left open for the unhampered display of this elaborate piece of maidenly handiwork.

Perhaps in the odd little box that has come to me from forbears were kept under lock and key those precious bent needles reserved for the most difficult stitching. My grandmother used to tell how new needles were first used on coarse patchwork quilting until they had been bent to the proper angle for the most intricate work; such needles were guarded jealously.

Contentment Comes With Completion

So came a feeling of having quite established a home—a soft rug; a bed to sleep on; a chair; lighted candles to spatter about rainbow glints caught from low-hanging cut glass prisms. The walls next called for attention, walls which were in plain ivory tints. Baffled after many unsuccessful attempts to place oil paintings, which I had, there came the happy thought of mirrors. A large one in Chippendale style was from generations back and stood five feet high by itself, unaided by the measurement of the pier table found later and placed beneath it. Several other mirrors of smaller size were found here and there. These were hung together with one large and two smaller oil paintings and a few tiny gold and wood brackets to support old Chelsea and Staffordsire figurines. Then the walls might have come from my Grannie's own ancestral home.

G. M.

Colonial Industry's Earliest Wheels

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

THERE seems to be no end to the eager and sympathetic industry of Marion Nichols Rawson in searching out and recording the domestic and social lore of American colonial times. For years she has been absorbing the details of this period that holds so much glamour for descendants of the pioneers and early residents, the sixth volume of her writing now just appearing.

Her "Candle Days" is the story of their arts and implements. "When Antiques Were Young" deals with social customs. "Country Auctions" treats intimately of these alluring occasions and their significance for both vendors and buyers. Whatever has to do with travel—conveyances, highways, waterways and taverns—supply the material for "From Here to Yender." Affectionate regard for the homes built by those early generations is embodied in "Sing, Old House," in which structural details and types are observed and compared.

The Latest and Present Volume

Now comes "Little Old Mills," published by Dutton & Co., at $5.00. It is written in the same dashing and desultory manner as her other books and is rich in the fruits of her delving travels. No locality, it seems, is too remote for her visits, nor too dull to arouse response from her alert and devoted attention. For her there is drama, and sometimes a touch of poetry, in the mill builders' work, as they made use of streams and tides and winds to ease man's labor. These forces of nature were utilized and guided by the simplest primitive devices produced by ingenious minds and skilled hands from the wood and stone and iron that abounded in the new country. How they did it, even to the least details of construction and operation, has fascinated Mrs. Rawson and led her to use both type and the pen-and-ink sketches in recording what she has seen or has learned from friendly converse with old-time millers of grain and of wood. These sketches of hers are no small part of the charm of the volume, and she is indeed happy to have facility in two mediums, using both simply and fluently.

Since many of these old structures have disappeared within our own memories, it is good to notice that this book lists 13 water mills built in the 1600's and still standing wholly or in part. Two of these are in Florida, the others in New England or at points between. In New London, Connecticut, the Old Town Mill still "runs occasionally," though built in 1650-53.

Long Island Preserves Its Windmills

Of windmills there are still a dozen to be found on eastern Long Island, some converted into studios or cherished as ornaments of estates. Either running at times or always quiet, others are to be found in Maryland and Virginia, while on Nantucket Island the summer visitor may see and hear the corn ground in the ancient creaking and trembling structure, preserved by community effort.

These pages let us know that grinding of grain and sawing of logs called for but part of the power caught from the water and the winds. They were naturally the first, as supplying the basic needs for shelter and food. Later requirements led to the fulling mill, where homespun cloth was given a finish the home could not. There were hat mills, too, where fur and wool were felted and shaped and beaver fur made the best hats of all. By 1785 we find a millwright of Charleston, S. C., listing a dozen or more purposes for which he devised and built, in itself evidence that society of the day had progressed far beyond contentment with mere necessities.

Abounding in Interesting Facts

Vigorous and clear page by page is Little Old Mills, and crowded with treasurable details that some readers may need to place in order before gaining from it more than pleasant reading. At one's desk or library table the methodical person may select and arrange to his liking from the abundance of fact that enthusiasm has gathered and that lively writing ability has phrased so invitingly. Rigid orderliness seems not to be the author's concern, but rather to store away joyfully whatever comes in her way, if it relates even distantly to the subject of the moment.

"Early American" at Auction

New York

AT A two-session sale at the American Art-Anderson Galleries, last week, a second portion of the eighteenth century American furniture owned by Hyman Kaufman of Boston was sold, the 416 items bringing a total of about $63,000. The highest prices of the sale were brought by a Willard shelf clock at $1300; an eight-leg carved mahogany couch attributed to Samuel McIntire, $1050; a mahogany block-front writing desk with claw and ball feet, $1100; a Chippendale mahogany small bombé bureau, $1400; mahogany block front secretary, $1650.

The Willard clock is pictured below at the left and is notable for its silvered metal dial, the gilded metal gadrooning around the case. The brass plate below the dial is inscribed, Simon Willard, Roxbury. Undoubted authenticity and the rareness of the type as associated with this maker account for the large figure which it brought.

Conclusions From Auction Figures

Errors may follow hasty conclusions concerning the market value of antiques, if similarity in general appearance is assumed to indicate similarity in worth. The shelf clock at the right looks very like the one beside it, yet it brought only one sixth as much—$225. Some of the reasons are; it is by an unknown maker; although the dial is concave, which is a good feature, it is painted, not silvered; the case is of plain wood, not ornamented with metal; there are no handles on the sides.

The lowboy of curly maple is remarkable for its small size, 27 inches high and 25 long. Its proportions are pleasing, so they may be called good. As it sold for only $390 one is inclined to wonder if it had been partly restored. An experienced buyer would always examine a thing in advance to satisfy himself on this as well as other points. Another maple lowboy, 35 inches long, brought $350 the previous afternoon. Curly maple is a prized wood in American eighteenth century furniture, which may account for the figure of $250 fetched by the rush seat armchair. Its lines are all very good except those of the front feet. Here the Spanish type has been so simplified as to seem comparatively crude.

Why Sometimes Unreliable

Those who are old at the game agree there's no accounting for auction prices, so they cannot be accepted always as fair measures of market value. Owners assisted by friends may bid up their own articles and friends buying them only in pretense but in order to have an auction record of high price to hold up to the public as proof of actual worth. Then in the friend's shop the piece will be offered at slightly above the artificially inflated auction record, owner and friend splitting the profit if a sale is made.

All that is under cover, and at times a good deal more of the same sort. Then there are the excessive prices that come from determined bidders who dislike to give up to rivals. Sometimes this leads to absurdly high prices on single items, even though the contestants both know very well what true values are. On other occasions bidders who are not well informed will act in a similar way, through the competitive impulse or from real liking for the object, whatever it may be.

Usually They Are Fair Gauges

Naturally the question may be asked, Why mention auction prices at all, if they are so unreliable as basis for judging fair values? The answer is, they are the most practical the public can find. When they are considered broadly and in groups rather than as single items, they are the best available indicators of current values in the places where the sales are held. There may be something queer or abnormal in the bidding for a single item, but the other 90 or 99 per cent may pass along normally.

The element of possible weakness in auction figures as a standard has been stressed here because so many people are inclined to accept each one of them as always fair. Usually it is safe to do so, provided the sale is conducted by trustworthy people. But sometimes the figures are affected unnaturally, and they become of little use to us.

C. G. B.

London Happenings

By "Collector"

London

ELIZABETHAN silver, because of its rarity, early date and fine craftsmanship, has a strong attraction for collectors. A considerable proportion of the surviving pieces of late Tudor times consists of cups and spoons. Of cups, by the way, by one of the many curious seeming paradoxes of collecting, the secular ones are scarcer than the communion vessels.

One explanation is that the secular examples were nearly all melted down for money in the Civil War between King and Parliament in the middle of the seventeenth century while a larger number of communion cups escaped. A lovely Elizabethan chalice, of the beautiful simplicity which made "de opere Anglie" so eagerly sought after on the continent both in medieval and Tudor days, came up to auction recently at a well-known Bond Street establishment and provided one of the surprises of the most successful salesroom season since the economic crisis of 1929-30.

The property of a woman collector, it was a late Elizabethan example, its V-shaped bowl slightly rounded toward the base and resting on a graceful baluster stem with a plain outspread foot. The bowl was plain except for a quaint engraved inscription reading "The guift of James Foxe cittisen, 1637." The cup was 7 ins. high and weighed 9 oz. 16 dwts. It was exhibited at Lansdown House in 1929 and bore the full London marks for 1601. Just because it was a little worn, or because no one who much wanted it happened to be present that afternoon, it was knocked down for £75—a rare bargain for someone.

* * *

I hear that antiques will be one of the subjects taught at a new school of interior decoration to be opened shortly in London by an expert who for many years has been art lecturer in one of the great London public museums. Pupils at this unusual school will attend auction sales and study prices as part of the curriculum.

Fashions in antique furniture will also be one of the courses, particularly the Regency vogue of the moment. Pitfalls to be avoided include Regency furniture such as chairs of which part of the set has been repainted, thus materially depreciating the value of the lot.

Again, an early Georgian bureau may haye its value cut in half merely by the fact that the mirror at the top has been taken away and a book-rail substituted for a modern owner's convenience. A late Georgian mahogany corner-cupboard may be comparatively worthless because the beautiful doors, with their ivory keyholes have been taken away and the entire front glazed.

Is it possible to teach a knowledge, love and appreciation of antiques? One school of thought says "Yes, of course. It is merely a question of proper training and then of practical experience." Another answers, "No. Love and appreciation of the old beautiful are a gift and, if the instinct is lacking they cannot in the last analysis be taught." I wonder—

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Parents — Teachers
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

School and Democracy

Theme for American Education Week, 1935

THE fifteenth annual American Education Week will be observed Nov. 11-17, 1935. Sponsored by the National Education Association, the United States Office of Education, and the American Legion, this annual celebration is now one of the most widely observed special occasions in the United States. Forty governors issued American Education Week proclamations last year, calling upon citizens to visit the schools and take part in American Education Week exercises.

For Improving The Schools

American Education Week is becoming more powerful each year in uniting the public in the improvement of the schools. Six million adult citizens in approximately 4000 communities took part in the observance of American Education Week last year. The number of participants will double and treble as the members of the teaching profession increasingly employ this opportunity to exercise the community leadership which is their privilege and duty. Ten million adult citizens in the schools is the goal for 1935—a conservative enough figure; for last year in New York City alone more than half a million parents and other citizens visited the schools during the seven-day observance.

American Education Week appeals because it celebrates the founding of free schools as a significant achievement in the long struggle for the rights of the common people. Yet the strength of American Education Week lies in the fact that it looks forward. It is more than a memorial to past achievement. It is dedicated to the future, and enlists the cooperation of every citizen in intelligent planning for tomorrow through the powerful instrument of universal education. . . .

Readjustments Necessary

Especially in troubled times like the present are intelligent readjustments necessary in all those agencies that mold human ideals and relationships. Chief of these agencies is the school. In selecting "The School and Democracy" as the 1935 American Education Week theme, the national committee emphasizes the determination of the American people to retain and improve the principles of self-rule in the face of social disorder which has checked indefinitely the progress of popular government in some of the older countries of the world. The theme suggests the fundamental character of systematic education in the preparation of a citizenry capable of directing its own destiny. It implies the need for improvement in the schools which will enable them to serve the new vision and high purpose to which the American people have now committed themselves as they speed the tempo of progress toward long-held democratic ideals.

The following topics for the day-by-day discussions are suggested:

The School and the Citizen

Monday, Nov. 11—The School and the Citizen.

This program will be in keeping with the spirit of Armistice Day, the American Legion taking the lead in the principal ceremonies. Pay tribute not only to those who served their country in war, but also to those who have performed duties of citizenship in an outstanding way in times of peace. Dedicate this day to the citizen as an individual, with emphasis upon the personal traits of courage, loyalty, and concern for the great issues that our nation faces.

The School and the State

Tuesday, Nov. 12—The School and the State.

Plan the program for this day in cooperation with the officers of your state education association. Make its chief purpose informing the public on the progress and the needs of the schools in your state. Compare the costs of education with those of the other functions of state government. Familiarize the people of your community with new school legislation sponsored by your state education association. Discuss needed tax revisions. Compare recent achievements of other states with your own.

The School and the Nation

Wednesday, Nov. 13—The School and the Nation.

Familiarize the community with steps taken recently by the Federal Government to grant emergency financial aid to education. Discuss the historic policy and increasing need of permanent federal aid on a basis that will guarantee the children of every state at least the minimum preparation for citizenship. Outline the six-point program supported by the educational forces of the country through the National Committee for Federal Aid to Education. Organize citizens for the support of this program.

The School and Social Change

Thursday, Nov. 14—The School and Social Change.

Discuss education as a potential force in American life. What part shall the schools play in social change? How can the schools of your community contribute more effectively to the progress which is being made economically and socially. What adaptations in the present organization and curriculum of the schools are needed? Write to the Department of Superintendence of the NEA for the yearbook, "Social Change and Education," as a basis for these discussions, which may be of the jury-panel type.

The School and Country Life

Friday, Nov. 15—The School and Country Life.

For many years the economically more favored city workers have sought refuge from crowded centers in suburban areas where they might indulge their love of good air, sunshine, and natural surroundings. The present-day demand for balanced production is bringing about further relocation of city families. Not only farm people but urban dwellers as well have a vital interest in the educational development of rural communities. Show the inequality of educational opportunity that exists in general between children and adults of city and country. What steps have been taken, and what ones are still needed to equalize these differences?

The School and Recreation

Saturday, Nov. 16—The School and Recreation.

Rest and recreation are among the sweetest fruits of toil. Mankind longs to play. Increased leisure makes play possible. Overspecialization turns it into amusement. Neglect permits it to drift into crime. Emphasize the responsibility of the school to give every child recreational skills that will make wholesome play a delight throughout life. Make school play facilities available to adults. Ask the American Legion to help promote a "field day," which includes opportunity for young and old to engage in sports.

Education and the Good Life

Sunday, Nov. 17—Education and the Good Life.

While the attention of many leaders is forced by circumstances to the economic and material aspects of existence, the life of the spirit and of religion especially needs rekindling. The church and the home and the school have a common obligation to help re-establish the morale of millions beaten on every hand by discouragement and failure. Show how that obligation is being met in your community. Emphasize on this day the part which the church plays in the education both of young people and adults.

Each community will adapt the theme and topics of American Education Week to its own particular needs, engaging the co-operation of whatever local organizations and groups seem most appropriate.

The above excerpts from an article in the Journal of the National Education Association, and other material on this page relating to American Education Week, were provided through the courtesy of the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

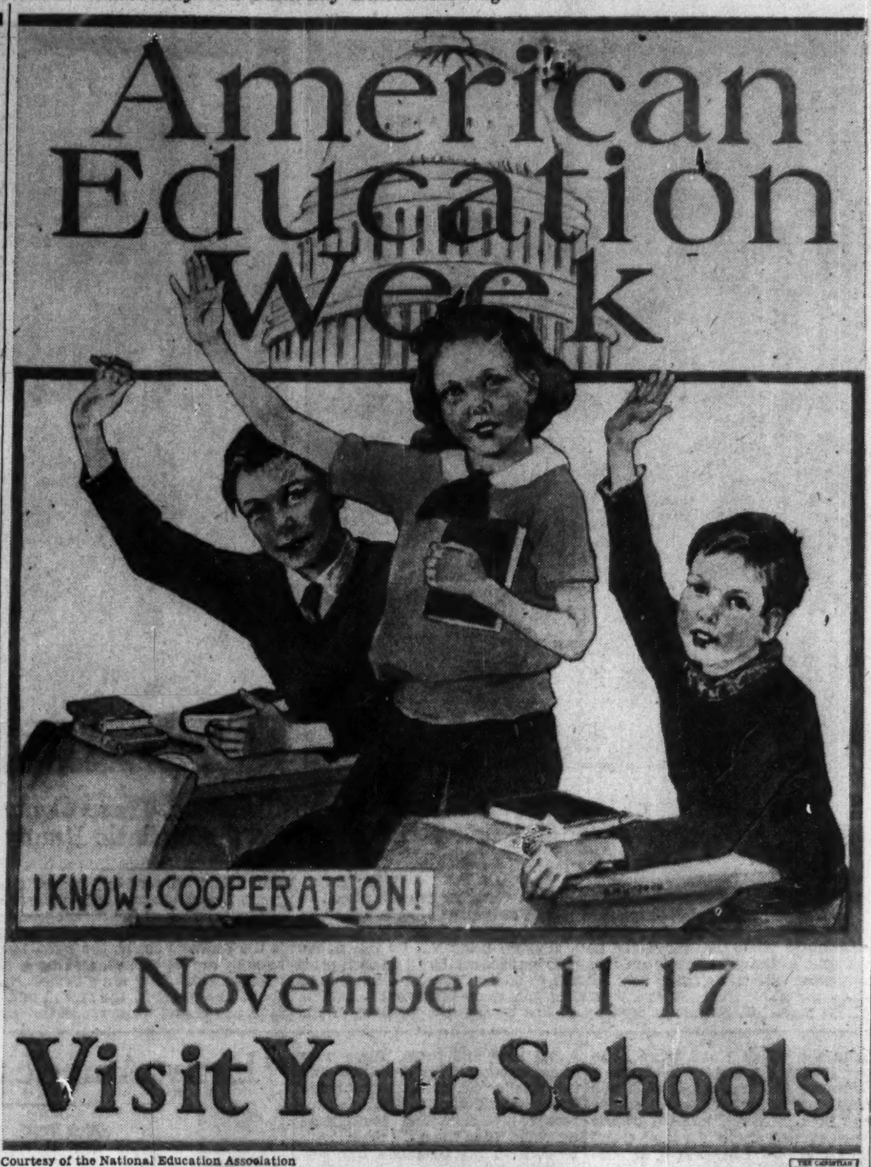
The Child in Our Midst

"LET us set the child in our midst as our greatest wealth and our highest responsibility. Let us exalt him above industry, above business, above politics, and above all the petty selfish things that weaken and destroy a people. Let us know that the race goes forward through its children. And by the grace of Almighty God, setting our faces toward the morning, let us dedicate ourselves anew to the service and welfare of childhood."—Journal of the National Education Association.

Echoes of 1934

Approximately 4000 communities participated in the American Education Week celebration in 1934. Reports from 375 of them—less than 10 per cent—show that 1,830,961 citizens visited the schools or took part in American Education Week exercises in these communities alone. The celebration is fast moving toward its goal of making, each year, at least one vital and significant contact between every home in America and the school that serves its children.

Interest is increasing. Forty per cent more people participated in American Education Week 1934 in some cities than took part in 1933. What will this year's project mean to all of us and to our children?



Courtesy of the National Education Association

Official Poster for Use Throughout the United States

From State Governors

Proclaiming American Education Week

Colorado

We more and more realize that the youth of this commonwealth is our most valuable asset and our greatest responsibility. As time goes on we delegate to the schools still further duties in the development of the child. We entrust to them not only his intellectual development, but his physical growth and his choice of wholesome recreation, his sense of appreciation of art, beauty and entertainment, his ideals of character, citizenship and right living.

Delaware

Public education is a vast cooperative enterprise of society and was established in this country of ours to safeguard and maintain the democratic ideals upon which American society was founded.

Idaho

I urge that our citizens avail themselves of this opportunity to become better acquainted with our schools and the work thereof, and by the manifestation of such interest add to the encouragement of those engaged in the noble work of education—the bulwark of our future citizenship.

Indiana

Education has lifted men's horizon. The experience and knowledge of the past are ours to use in molding the future. Schools exist and teachers teach because parents count education the most precious gift with which they can endow their children.

Iowa

Our schools must have a continuing sympathetic support if their influence is to survive. A first-hand acquaintance with conditions under which they operate and an appreciation of the ideals which they represent should be our common possession.

Maine

Education is a debt which each generation owes in full measure to the succeeding one. To function most effectively in a progressing state and nation it must be constantly revised, improved and adapted in form and administration to the needs of a changing social order.

Montana

No function of our civil government lies closer to the American heart than our schools.

New York

Public education is the very corner stone of American democracy. This has been true from the earliest days of the nation but has been appreciated in its full significance only in these more recent years. The increasing responsibilities which these latter days have placed on the citizens in every community throughout the commonwealth are obvious. It is for this reason that the program of education in our democracy must have our full co-operation and be readjusted from time to time if our children are to be adequately trained for the responsibilities of manhood and womanhood.

South Dakota

The unusual economic and social problems with which we of today are confronted bring forcibly to our attention the magnitude of the tasks which face the men and women of tomorrow, and we realize that in order to meet squarely the demands of a new economic and social order the boys and girls of today must be adequately educated.

Tennessee

Public education in a democracy plays a most significant part in the life of government as well as the lives of individuals.

Virginia

In the education of the youth of our country rests the firmest foundation of future prosperity; the very safety of the government itself stands upon the pedestal of an enlightened electorate.

West Virginia

Education is essential to progress and plays a highly important part in government as well as in the lives of individuals. Upon our youth rests the future prosperity and security of our country, and the education opportunities which are being provided should be the immediate concern of all of our citizens.

Obedience Earnestly Practiced Amidst Plenty of Fun

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Editor:

Reading the Parent column has given me the conviction that there is no child problem for which there cannot be found a solution. It has brought me a certain confidence that through the application of love, understanding, and common sense, the child's heart can be won and the right way intelligently pointed out.

A number of times I have thought of sharing an experience I look back upon with pleasure.

For four or five months it was my duty to be with a little girl of about six years of age when she was home from school and while her mother as at the office. This child was considered to be rather willful and hard to manage. But the mother is a wise mother, who was willing to leave the discipline to me without too much mother-interference. For, certainly, unless those intimately associated with the child are cooperating, one undoes the work of the other and little progress is made.

If I understand Childland, it is a place where life does not proceed in the certain humdrum fashion that some grown-up children seem to think. It is a land of fun and frolic, where, through a wholesome play of the imagination, almost any unexpected wonderful thing may happen—and does happen, to his childhood fancy, so intent is he upon his little world. The adult with no comprehension of this world fails to appreciate the child's treasures of thought and right to individuality, and, from the child's standpoint, may even be ruthless with his fondest interests.

In maintaining discipline and requiring obedience I tried to harness this spirit of play and romance and have it help toward this end. Certain little duties which were inclined to be forgotten in connection with lunch were numbered: No. 1, for bringing her own chair to the table; No. 2, for remembering her bib; No. 3, for putting her chair away. With numbers attached many simple requirements seemed much more inviting. The milk bottles were cars and she was the engine to take them to the door. When her little cousins came to play with her and many things got out of order, a short time before her mother came home I would give the signal to prepare for "inspection." Then, when we had inspection we would all try to spy anything that might have been left undone and be the first to fix it, or keep the others guessing what it was.

I took special joy, when she was ready for school in the morning, in having her go to the piano and sing one of her Sunday school hymns with me, then sending her off with some thought of protection and wish for a pleasant day.

Not always were "differences of opinion" so readily reconciled as the foregoing might indicate, but by such little devices many unpleasant difficulties were overcome or avoided. It was necessary often to be very firm, but I could ask no child to be more loving to me than she when we meet on occasion today. And I thoroughly enjoyed such bright, dancing-eyed, intelligent company.

(Miss) M. B. W.

An Employer With The Mother-Thought

Here is a letter which we especially rejoice in sharing. It comes from the head of a cafeteria in Washington, D. C.—Editor

Dear Editor of the Parent Column:

While I have never had a child of my own, they call me "Mother," those I employ, and it is a comfort to feel this motherly nature in me.

As I employ 21, both colored and white, I feel that they are my children and I am interested in where they all live and how.

The articles that have been written by mothers—how they have overcome odd traits in their children, might I add that so many who are employed by others are of a childlike disposition, and when a wrong is spoken or acted it does need correcting in mother love. I usually like to wait a day before quietly talking it over, if it is serious; but when they show just odd whims, it is best not to pay any attention to these small nothings. When any helper acts unnatural for more than a day, I do a little investigating and every time found that conditions in their home needed adjustment. When advice was given and followed, great happiness resulted and the usual smiles return and harmony reigned as usual.

In this way we have been able to keep all of our own force for 10 and some 14 years. Those who have left us just found this not their place; but few changes have been made. Like children, they need good food, not too many sweets, sunshine and happiness, plenty of fresh air.

The articles in the Monitor on this Parent subject have helped me—every one. I could not afford to miss one, and those who wrote these articles probably never dreamed that they have been of help to one employing others and not a mother. Consideration and love is never wasted. It seems that the thoughtfulness to my workers returns quickly in thoughtfulness for the business and its needs.

(Mrs.) N. H. D.

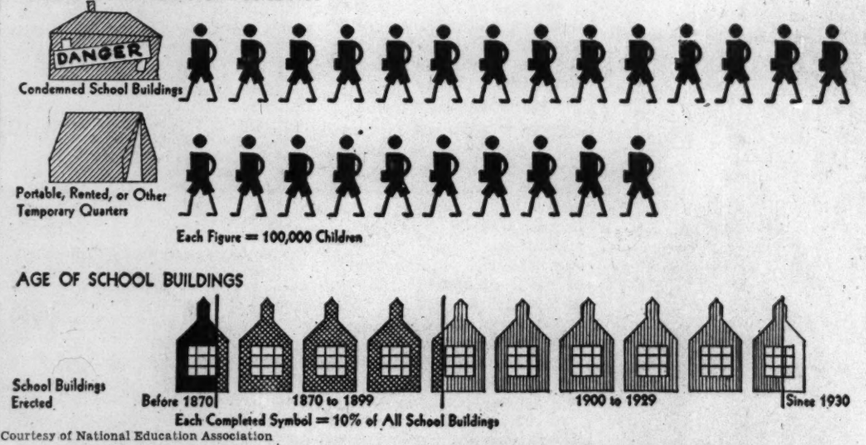
School Building Costs

SCHOOL sites, buildings and permanent equipment in the United States are valued at approximately $6,600,000,000. One fiftieth of this sum, a conservative allowance for annual replacement, is $132,000,000. But in addition to replacements, school systems since 1918 have had to provide each year for 200,000 to 800,000 additional pupils—a total increase of between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000.

In meeting these imperative needs, the United States as a whole has followed a conservative school building program. Schoolhousing facilities at no time have exceeded, or indeed equaled, the existing need. School construction lagged behind that of other types during the entire period of prosperity 1922 to 1930. Consequently, the abrupt decline in school building operations since 1930 has created a schoolhousing problem of emergency proportions.

Approximately 1,400,000 children are housed daily in school buildings which have been condemned as unsafe or unsanitary. Another million are housed in portable structures, rented buildings, abandoned stores, churches, lodge halls, or other temporary quarters. About 600,000 are attending school on a part-time basis, because of a shortage of building facilities. Millions are crowded together in buildings loaded beyond their intended capacities. Thousands of school buildings now in use date back to the Civil War period. More than 40 per cent of them were erected before the opening of the present century.

The answer is clear. Expenditures for school buildings should be increased through the combined efforts of local, state, and federal agencies as rapidly as may be without depriving the schools of the funds needed for current operation.



Courtesy of National Education Association

The Material for This Chart Has for Its Source "The Nation's School Building Needs," Research Bulletin 13:10, January, 1935, National Education Association, Research Division, Washington, D. C.

Small Marian as a Child Hostess

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THIS chair will be Dorothy Dimple," said Mrs. Drake, gesturing toward a small, straight chair. "I will bring her in to see you, and you may greet her."

Small Marian laughed aloud with delight. "Oh, mummy, this is fun," she cried.

When her mother put the chair in front of her, the little girl pretended to shake hands with it and said with a pleasant smile, "Come in, Dorothy. I am so glad you could come today. Come into my room and take off your coat and hat."

"That was very good," said Mrs. Drake approvingly. 'Now the bookcase will be Jack Jones at the door, with a note for me."

"Oh, good morning, Jack," said Marian, smiling up at the tall bookcase. 'Won't you come in? Oh, you want me to give this note to my mother? Yes, I will give it to her right away. Thank you for bringing it. Good-by."

"The rocking chair is your cousin Anna who has been playing with you this afternoon," said Mrs. Drake. "You are bringing her some lemonade and cookies which I have given you in the kitchen."

"I will get a clean napkin, a plate and a glass," said Marian, going quickly out of the room. When she returned she carefully carried the articles up to the rocking chair.

"Mother thought you might like a cool drink," said Marian, addressing the chair brightly. "Will you have some more sugar in your lemonade? Do have some cookies, for they are your favorite kind."

"You were a very nice hostess," said Mrs. Drake as she went back to her own work. "I am sure you will make all your little friends feel happy and comfortable when they come to visit you. Tomorrow we will play that some of my friends have come and you have to greet them because I am called to the telephone, or the back door."

"My! That will be hard! I shall have to act real grown up," said the child proudly.

The little arts and graces of hospitality rest very charmingly on children of any age, and may be acquired when they are very young. It is much better for them to learn how to be gracious with both friends and strangers from the beginning than to unlearn unfortunate habits later. Telling a boy or girl to be polite is not as impressive as to show him or her what is meant by politeness. "Be nice to your little playmate," is a vague unsatisfactory injunction. The child says, "Yes, mother," and has very little notion what he is supposed to do. Using some funny little game to illustrate what is meant by hospitality is a much better way of impressing the lesson on the youthful memory.

This is one of a set of five little etiquette articles by this writer, appearing on Saturdays throughout November.—Editor.

The Schools Have a Growing Job

THE job of the public schools has almost doubled since 1900. Children enrolled in elementary schools of the United States have increased from about 15,000,000 to more than 20,000,000; those in high schools from 500,000 to almost 7,000,000. Students in public higher institutions increased from 91,000 to 496,000. Thus, the elementary-school enrollment has increased 1⅓ times; the high-school enrollment 13 times; and that of other educational institutions more than 5 times.

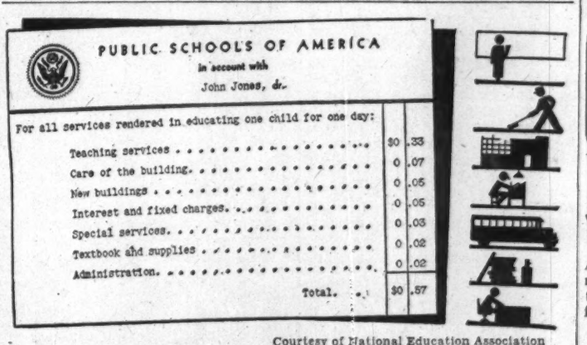
Equally important is the great gain shown in the number of children attending school regularly. In 1900 only 69 per cent of the children enrolled were attending school daily. By 1920, this figure rose to 75 per cent and by 1932, to 85 per cent of the enrollment.

Not only have more children entered the schools but more children have stayed in school for a longer period. Thus the high school, with its more expensive program, has been growing much faster than the elementary school. Reasons for this trend are found in social, economic, and educational changes. Among these are the force of public opinion favoring education rather than work for children, a greater need for adequate and complete schooling, better enforcement of school attendance and child labor laws, provisions within the schools for special classes, programs of health education, and, in rural areas, better transportation facilities.

Courtesy of National Education Association

Public School Enrollments, 1900-1935

The Top Line of Figures Represents 1900, the Second 1920 and the Lower 1935. The Data for the First Two From the United States Office of Education; for 1935 Based on Estimates From State Departments of Education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Administration 0.02
Total $0.57

Courtesy of National Education Association

Costs for School Services Per Day Per Child

The Data Are From the United States Office of Education, 1931-32

Fifty-Seven Cents a Day

SUPPOSE each child in the United States brought home from school each day an itemized bill for services rendered. What would be the important items in such a statement?

Thirty-three cents would pay for the services of the teacher, with enough left over to pay for the work of the principal and other supervisors as well. This would be the largest single item in the bill. It would make possible the employment of 393,000 teachers, principals, and supervisors.

Seven cents would cover the cost of keeping the school warm, lighted, clean, safe, and in good repair. An additional 5 cents would pay for new school buildings.

Since many new school buildings have been built with borrowed money, the bill would include 5 cents for interest on such debts. This charge, however, would be enough to take care of rent, insurance, pension payments, and other fixed charges.

Three cents would be all that would be charged for such important special services as health work, school nurses and doctors, attendance officers, visiting teachers, recreation programs, school libraries, and transportation. The last item alone would involve the daily transportation of some 2,500,000 children by 66,000 school buses.

Textbooks and teaching supplies of all kinds would cost only 2 cents a day. Another 2 cents would cover all costs of administering the school system, including all state, city, and county school superintendents and their administrative staffs.

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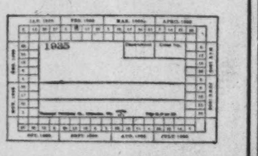

The Business End of a Sunday School

The cut shows in reduced size one of the dated cards of the Hammond Card System of Sunday School records. This System is a most efficient, economical, and generally useful record system. It is in use in Sunday Schools of every denomination in all parts of the world and has recently been adopted by some of the largest Christian Science Sunday Schools in the United States.

Briefly, the System consists of—a dated card for each teacher and pupil, cards are dated to begin at several different times during the year; an envelope for the cards of each class; an offering envelope and card for each class; a compact, comprehensive and complete record book for the secretary and another for the treasurer; all at a cost of not more than two to three cents per pupil per year. These are the principal features of the system—no work at all for the teacher, a minimum of routine work for the secretary, a complete record for the Superintendent, and an incentive to perfect attendance for the scholar. For five cents—stamps or coin—we will send complete description, instructions and samples.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Home Forum

L'Étrangère

THE sole passenger of the little tram alighted briskly, holding a large weather-beaten bag in one hand and a portable easel in the other; a heavy knapsack was slung across her shoulders. She was tall and slim. Her movements betrayed an intense eagerness, repressed with difficulty. Instead of turning toward the village, where lights seemed to beckon in the distance, she walked to the edge of the Forest, looming dark, silent and mysterious in the twilight. She let her bag fall to the ground with a thud and, joining her hands, uttered a deep-drawn "O-oh! Oooh!" of joyful surprise. She stood a long moment gazing at the dark, snow-laden trees; then gave a little skip of delight, turned and walked briskly toward the village.

Although none save Mademoiselle Yvonne, the young station-mistress, had witnessed her arrival, the whole village knew of it before she reached the small inn at the further end of the long, winding street. The news of the presence amongst us of a stranger furnished the principal topic of conversation in all households that evening. Being naturally suspicious, the peasants viewed the stranger's coming with distrust. They even expressed the darkest forebodings concerning the reason of her coming, her probable nationality, her ultimate aims.

Meanwhile she, all unconscious of the excitement she was causing, was eating a hearty dinner at the "Bon Coin."

Next morning she sauntered forth in quest of an abode. Curious eyes followed her progress down the winding street, noting every detail of her costume: the bright green cap tilted rakishly on her thick brown curls; the shabby fur coat, the thick, almost mannish shoes. A few, more observant than their fellows, also noticed her steady hazel eyes; her firm mouth and resolute chin, and the frank smile which lit up her otherwise grave countenance. At the village store she was subjected to a fire of questions which she answered good-naturedly. Almost immediately the news spread abroad that she was a Dutch artist, who had come to our village to stay.

* * *

AND STAY SHE has. She is still with us and we hope she may remain long. Within a week she had moved into a dilapidated studio which, in the past, had probably sheltered many an unknown master of the Barbizon School. Its modest rent just "suited her purse," she announced to her new landlord. From this it was inferred she must be a "true artist," that is to say an impecunious one, and help was immediately forthcoming. For, although the people of our village may have become hardened and sophisticated by a too constant contact with trippers and townspeople, they still have a tender spot in their hearts for all who wield palette and brush professionally. The stranger set up housekeeping with packing-cases painted blue, obligingly sent by the grocer, a mattress, a discarded garden chair and table and stove, offered by different villagers who viewed her installation with interest and a reluctant and ever-growing sympathy. Her gratitude for this help was sincere; her cheerfulness was contagious; her boisterous laugh irresistible. Within a month, she was definitely adopted by the community.

* * *

EVERY FINE MORNING, winter or summer, our artist departs to the forest with her painting materials and housewives, seeing her trudge along, cheerfully smile and exclaim: "Tiens! C'est l'étrangère! C'est un vrai garçon manqué!" and their eyes, once critical, follow her indulgently. One of them, a hard-working little charwoman, will perhaps add gratefully: "She certainly is kind! Do you know that she takes my Robert to school every morning, so as to give me extra time to put my home straight before leaving for work!" Another old peasant woman, wearing a "coif," in the form of a large sunbonnet, which used to be the favorite headgear with women of the region, remarks gently: "She is truly a good demoiselle. I had no more pine cones to light my fire, and she brought me back a whole bagful from the Forest." Whilst her grand-daughter, "la petite Juliette," waving a dilapidated rag doll with a vividly painted countenance, cries out enthusiastically: "I love her! She gave my doll a new face."

Thus it is that l'Étrangère has succeeded in endearing herself to almost all the villagers who were once so prompt to judge, to criticize and to condemn. And, by so doing, she has taught us all a lesson. She has succeeded in breaking down hostility by meeting it with invariable cheerfulness and amiability. Although still surprised, and doubtless slightly bewildered by unconventionality, her complete independence, her originality of thought, word and deed, the villagers have learned to appreciate and even to admire her frankness, her honesty, her kindness which is continually expressed in acts of neighborly thoughtfulness, her disdain of material comforts and her devotion to an art which she serves with her whole heart.

* * *

AND SHOULD YOU, on seeing her—tall, slim and athletic—swinging down the village street whistling a popular air from the latest film success, ask who she is, your interlocutor would no doubt promptly voice the opinion of the whole village: "Oh! That is l'Étrangère! Un chic type!"

MARC LOGÉ

Wind, Sun, and Rain

WHEN I go to Kew, I find my way through thick bushes that let me through unwillingly, swinging their branches back in my face.

Oh yes—I have paid the necessary coin of admittance at the gate; but, once past the turnstile, I leave well-ordered flower-beds and straight paths for the secret spots where the grass grows long and trees crowd one closely. An ilex stands before me in dark-tressed beauty, its trunk like carven bronze.

The beeches, shutting me in, show a brown leaf here and there among their myriad leaves. Most beautiful of all are the cedars.

On a day of wild winds the trunks rose blackly against the blue sky; their branches, set in thick layers of green, were tossed about, reared up, sank, and rose yet again as if in protest. Even the strong trunks swayed a little. The wind ran over the long grasses like a rough hand. Among bushes and little trees, there was a constant pattering talk as the breeze stirred them. But it was in the great trees, high up, that the gale blew with full force. Up and down, back and forth, the heavy branches moved in the clear sunshine. Green lawns lay like placid lakes, but the trees were all in motion. Then came the sudden rain, falling in straight silver cascades, and the wind ceased its buffeting for a while.

I crept under beech trees. At my feet lay last year's leaves, a thick red mat fragrant in their decay. Overhead the lacy foliage received the onslaught of the rain, but not one drop reached me. In a white mist, the showers blanched the long grassy slopes. The lake was blotted out behind a silver screen. The wooded alleys grew indistinct. A black cloud covered the sky. The birds ceased their twittering.

Then, from my hiding place, I saw an emerald bank emerge. A lawn shone out in sudden green light. The rain ceased; the wind rose once more. Blue and sparkling skies rose over me and, as the wind rushed overhead, a thousand raindrops fell like diamonds from the trees. Wind, sun, and rain—so they succeeded each other, and the gardens welcomed them with answering fervor. But I had to go back to London. As I passed the long enclosing walls, I thought of the activity within. Wind, sun, and rain, I shall find my way through those unwilling branches again, to the secret spot where the grass grows long. They cannot keep me out.

M. A. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE BELLS OF BRUGES, BELGIUM: *In the Top of the Famous Belfry*

FAMED in song and story, the old Belfry at Bruges must be one of the most beloved buildings in the world. It won Longfellow's heart and inspired his well-known lines:

In the ancient town of Bruges,
In the quaint old Flemish city,
As the evening shades descended,
Low and loud and sweetly blended,
Low at times and loud at times,
And changing like a poet's rhymes,
Rang the beautiful wild chimes
From the Belfry in the market
Of the ancient town of Bruges.

The Belfry is really three towers in one, for it began its existence in the thirteenth century as a rather squat and grim-looking structure. Later it was embellished by the addition of a graceful Gothic tower, and in 1482 a third and octagonal tower was superimposed on the second one.

The famous bells are housed in the topmost tower. From here the music of the carillon peals out over the town and down to the ears of the listeners in the cobbled market-place below.

The Theater's Place in China

THE Chinese drama is a combination of dialogues in the spoken language, which on the whole is readily intelligible to the populace, and songs which are sung and often partake of a high poetic quality. Its nature is therefore entirely different from that of the conventional English play. The songs come in at short intervals and are more in prominence than the spoken parts. As is natural, the comic plays are more in dialogue, while the tragedies or dramas of human loves and sorrows more often burst out into songs. Actually, the theatre is attended, from the point of view of the Chinese theatre-goer, more for its singing than for its acting. One speaks of going to "listen" to a play, rather than to "see" it. It would seem, therefore, that the translation of the Chinese word *hsi* as "drama" is misleading, and it would be more proper to speak of it as Chinese "opera." . . .

Foreign visitors at Chinese theatres are often struck by the excruciating noise emanating from the gongs and drums in military plays and the equally nerve-wracking falsetto of male singers while the Chinese evidently cannot live without them. This must, on the whole, be credited to Chinese nerves, although the theory seems to be counter-evidenced by the apparent comfort with which Americans tolerate squeaks from the saxophone and other sound-madness from the jazz band which set any Chinese gentleman's nerves on end. It is possibly all a question of adaptation. But the origin of the drums and gongs and the falsetto can only be understood in the light of Chinese theatre surroundings.

The Chinese theatre of the better type was built in a yard like the Elizabethan theatre. In most cases, however, the stages consisted of temporary wooden racks, built high above the ground in the open, or sometimes right across a thoroughfare, to be taken down immediately after the occasion. The theatre was therefore in the open and the actors had to compete with the peddlers' cries, the barbers' tuning forks, the malt-sugar sellers' small gongs, the shouting of men, women and children and the barking of dogs. Above such a din, only a thin falsetto keyed in a high pitch could have been heard, as anybody may verify for himself. The gongs and drums were also used as a means of attracting attention; they always preceded the plays and could be heard a mile away, thus serving the purpose of street posters for the movies. When staged in a modern theatre building, the volume of noise thus produced is truly terrific; but somehow the Chinese have adapted themselves to it, as the Americans have adapted themselves to jazz. They want noise and they want life to get a "kick" out of it. Time will erase all this, and Chinese theatrical shows will eventually be tamed and "civilized" when they are housed in modern theatre buildings. . . .

Through its immense popularity, the theatre has achieved a place in the national Chinese life very nearly corresponding to its logical place in an ideal republic. Apart from teaching the people an intense love of music, it has taught the Chinese people, over ninety per cent of whom are illiterate, a knowledge of history truly amazing, crystallizing, as it were, the folklore and entire historical and literary tradition in plays of characters that have captured the heart and imagination of the common men and women. Thus any amah has a livelier conception than I have of many historical heroes like Kuan Yü, Liu Pei, Ts'ao Ts'ao, Hsüeh Jenkwei, Hsüeh Tingshan and Yang Kweifei from her intimate knowledge of Chinese plays, as I was prevented from attending the theatres in my childhood through my missionary education, and had to learn it all piecemeal from the cold pages of history books. —From "My Country and My People," by LIN YUTANG. (New York: John Day, Reynal & Hitchcock.)

"A Cockney to the Marrow Bones"

I WAS seldom afraid of London. There was no material struggle to agitate me, for I found both editors and publishers to be amenable and human. But the chatter of the writers I met in the Café Royal and in the Chelsea hotels seemed to me to be rather foolish. . . . I did not understand them and their cleverness made me self-conscious. They were so quick with repartee that they always had their answers ready before they had time to think. The muffin man was tangible to me, walking out of the moonstone mists by the river, his bell laughing through the nauseating dampness of the street. I could talk to him of his wife and children. And the man at the corner of Margaretta Terrace with the barrow of cinerarias, who said to me, "It's not the flowers you're smelling, sir, it's the whole bloomin' countryside!" . . .

The best beloved of all was my Cockney servant. From the day of her arrival she assumed the dominion and confidence of a mother. Mrs. A. was a remarkable woman to see and to know. Her feet were flat but the toes of her old shoes turned up so that they seemed to laugh as she walked. She wore a strangled feather boa and a hat, huge and black, shaped like a coal-scuttle. She carried a bag as full of surprises as Swiss Mrs. Robinson. She came to me with three references; strange, affectionate letters, written to her by old ladies whom she had served. "Only three places in all my life, sir," she said. "Seventeen years with Lady G—— at 'Ampton Court Palace. She left me 'er harmchair and it's that big I 'ave to keep hit in the yard in the wind and rain. And then I was a parlour-maid hat the British Museum. . . ."

Once a week I sent her waddling off, to see the play at the Chelsea Palace. "It's me theatre night, so I've put hon me black." In return, she brought me bunches of violets and called me every Saturday morning by holding them near my face. These were our little gestures of kindliness, one to the other. . . .

Fourteen years have passed since Mrs. A. left me. I went away from London to live in the country. "Hardly the parting of the ways, sir," she said, on the last morning. "I can halways pop down to give you an 'and if you're stuck. But I could not stand the country life, sir, because I ham a Cockney to the marrow bones and I like the noise. But I'll come if you want me."

She "pops" down at least once a year and she always wears surprising clothes. Her face is still beautiful because of her gay eyes and her crinkled, jolly smile. One day, she came in a golden hat and a whole lambskin, hung on her shoulders for a cape. "I was hoping you'd tell me as I looked smart, sir," she said, rather coyly, as I took her to the door.

Mrs. A. sends me a scarlet poppy every Armistice Day, packed in a battered boot-box. For Christmas she sends a heavily tinselled card, always with the same message. "Love and respects from the old nuisance."—HECTOR BOLITHO, in "Older People." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Figure Class

(Saugatuck)

TODAY the models are three little girls,
Straight-haired. They sit beneath an old gray oak.
The figure class begins with ardent swirls
Of blue and green and mauve—strange painter folk!

The oldest girl wears faded calico.
Her sleek black hair absorbs the glancing light.
The second slumps her shoulder. Even so,
Her cheeks are flushed, her gray eyes very bright.

The third child, in the foreground, sits so still,
So serious, so deeply, calmly wise,
It would require a keen-eyed master's skill
To paint the starry questions in her eyes.

Beneath an oak three silent straight-haired girls—
Long brushes making lively blue-green swirls.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX

The Mental Nature of Disease

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPEAKING of Deity, Paul declares, "In him we live, and move, and have our being." Christian Science reveals God to be divine Mind, and man to be Mind's idea. Moreover, we learn that there is in reality no matter, since God is infinite Spirit. Mrs. Eddy states the following scientific facts (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 468): "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." Consequently man is not material—flesh and bones; he is mental, spiritual.

A great many of the thoughts we entertain we certainly would not accuse God of evolving or imparting to us. Their suppositional origin is the carnal mind, which, as we read in Romans (8:7), is "enmity against God." So there appears to be a mind in opposition to the infinite One, a conflict between what seems to be and what actually is. It is, therefore, necessary to plunge beneath appearances and determine the facts of being, which alone are able to dissipate the illusions of sense. Spirit is the only creator; hence reality is harmonious and eternal. Whatever seems to be discordant is not the product of eternal Spirit, but is illusory and unreal. The ideas of Mind are immutable, indestructible, perfect. All true thoughts come from God; and these thoughts or impressions of Truth are conveyed to man through the spiritual and unerring faculties of omniscient Mind.

It is impossible to have any true thoughts opposed to infinite Mind; and consequently there is, in reality, no mortal mind to evolve thought or creation. The seeming actuality of all that is mortal and material is but a delusion of physical sense. Inasmuch as good is infinite and can have no opposition, there is no reality in evil. Christian Science thus teaches how to differentiate between the ideas of Mind and the suggestions of erring mortal mind.

It is not enough merely to say that all is mental, for we must actively distinguish between spiritual ideas and mortal illusions. We may say that health is mental, and so it is; but when we add that health is a state of divine Mind, Principle, and is therefore real, permanent, and spiritual, we have acknowledged its true substance. Disease, on the other hand, is an offspring, or concept, of mortal mind, and because it partakes not of the elements of Life and goodness, it is delusive and unreal.

To prove a suppositional cause invalid is to make equally unreal all of its suppositious effects. The so-called carnal mind is false, and for this reason all of its concepts, including disease, are untrue, because causeless. Mrs. Eddy declares unequivocally (*ibid.*, p. 426), "The human concepts named matter, death, disease, sickness, and sin are all that can be destroyed." These are products of mortal mind, and their destructibility proves their unreality. Reality signifies that which is eternal and indestructible.

Disease appears as a belief to be accepted or rejected. To understand its status to be falsely mental, rather than merely physical, places us in a position to overcome it. Disease is induced and upheld solely by erroneous suggestions of mortal mind. Fear, sin—all evil—tend to foster a sense of weakness and sickness. Real health, on the other hand, is maintained by spirituality, by scientifically Christian thinking and living.

Jesus healed sickness by spiritual means alone. He could not have done this, were disease not primarily mental; he could not have done this if disease were real and indestructible. In healing one who was sick he said, "Thy sins be forgiven thee" (Matthew 9:2). Sin is a mental condition, and the destruction of that condition of thought through the establishment of the true spiritual condition, removed the objectification termed disease. Inasmuch as disease is not a product of omnipotent Love, it has no real law, cause, intelligence, or effect. Since Mind is all consciousness, matter knows nothing, for it has no real consciousness.

It is true that the statement that disease is unreal denies the validity of the material senses; but are these senses reliable? They are not. Astronomy has more than once reversed the testimony of the eye or physical sense of sight. Christian Science declares that man's senses are spiritual, and refers the question of what is true or untrue not to matter or mortal mind, but to Soul. Our task is to be diligent in guarding our consciousness, and to think only healthy, spiritual thoughts, so that disease will immediately begin to lose its prestige. Through Christian Science we learn how to refuse to allow a sick thought to enter our consciousness: we know that it is a lie, and we entertain true thoughts of life, health, holiness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Die mentale Art der Krankheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS Paulus über Gott sprach, erklärte er: „In ihm leben, weben und sind wir". Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart Gott als das göttliche Gemüt und den Menschen als die Idee des Gemüts. Ferner werden wir gelehrt, daß es in Wirklichkeit keine Materie gibt, da Gott der unendliche Geist ist. Mrs. Eddy stellt folgende wissenschaftliche Tatsachen fest (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 468): „Es ist kein Leben, keine Wahrheit, keine Intelligenz und keine Substanz in der Materie. Alles ist unendliches Gemüt und seine unendliche Offenbarwerdung, denn Gott ist Alles-in-allem". Folglich ist der Mensch nicht materiell —Fleisch und Bein; er ist mental, geistig.

Wir würden sicher nicht Gott anklagen, daß Er viele der Gedanken, die wir hegen, erzeugt oder uns übermittelt habe. Ihr vermeintlicher Ursprung ist der fleischliche Sinn, der, wie wir im Brief an die Römer (K. 8, 7) lesen, „eine Feindschaft wider Gott" ist. Es scheint also ein dem unendlichen Einen entgegengesetztes Gemüt zu geben, einen Widerstreit zwischen dem, was zu sein scheint, und dem, was tatsächlich ist. Man muß daher die Tatsachen des Seins, die allein imstande sind, die Trugvorstellungen des fleischlichen Sinnes zu vertreiben, unterhalb der Oberfläche des Anscheins bestimmen. Der Geist ist der einzige Schöpfer; daher ist die Wirklichkeit harmonisch und ewig. Was unharmonisch zu sein scheint, ist nicht das Erzeugnis des ewigen Geistes, sondern ist trügerisch und unwirklich. Die Ideen des Gemüts sind unwandelbar, unzerstörbar, vollkommen. Alle wahren Gedanken oder Eindrücke der Wahrheit werden dem Menschen durch die geistigen und unfehlbaren Fähigkeiten des allwissenden Gemüts übermittelt.

Es ist unmöglich, wahre Gedanken zu haben, die dem unendlichen Gemüt entgegengesetzt sind. Daher gibt es in Wirklichkeit kein sterbliches Gemüt, das Gedanken oder eine Schöpfung hervorrufen könnte. Die scheinbare Tatsächlichkeit alles Sterblichen und Materiellen ist nur eine Täuschung des körperlichen Sinnes. Da das Gute unendlich ist und kein Gegenteil haben kann, muß das Böse unwirklich sein. So lehrt einen die Christliche Wissenschaft zwischen den Ideen des Gemüts und den Einflüsterungen des irrenden sterblichen Gemüts unterscheiden.

Bloßes Erklären, daß alles mental sei, genügt nicht; denn wir müssen zwischen geistigen Ideen und sterblichen Trugvorstellungen tätig unterscheiden. Wir mögen ganz mit Recht sagen, daß Gesundheit mental ist; fügen wir aber hinzu, daß Gesundheit ein Zustand des göttlichen Gemüts, des Prinzips, ist und daher wirklich, dauernd und geistig ist, so haben wir ihre wahre Substanz anerkannt. Krankheit dagegen ist ein Sprößling oder eine Vorstellung des sterblichen Gemüts und ist, weil sie an den Elementen des Lebens und des Guten keinen Teil hat, trügerisch und unwirklich.

Eine vermeintliche Ursache als ungültig beweisen, heißt alle ihre vermeintlichen Wirkungen ebenso unwirklich machen. Das sogenannte fleischliche Gemüt ist nicht wahr, und aus diesem Grunde sind alle seine Vorstellungen einschließlich Krankheit nicht wahr; denn sie haben keine Ursache. Mrs. Eddy erklärt unzweideutig (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 426): „Nichts als die menschlichen Begriffe, Materie, Tod, Siechtum, Krankheit und Sünde genannt, können zerstört werden". Sie sind Erzeugnisse des sterblichen Gemüts, und ihre Zerstörbarkeit beweist ihre Unwirklichkeit. Wirklichkeit ist das, was ewig und unzerstörbar ist.

Krankheit erscheint als eine Annahme, die man annehmen oder ablehnen kann. Verstehen, daß sie nicht rein körperlich, sondern ein falscher mentaler Zustand ist, befähigt uns, sie zu überwinden. Krankheit wird nur durch irrige Einflüsterungen des sterblichen Gemüts hervorgerufen und gestützt. Furcht, Sünde—alles Böse—ist dazu angetan, Schwäche und Krankheit zu nähren. Wirkliche Gesundheit dagegen wird durch Geistigkeit, durch wissenschaftlich christliches Denken und Leben erhalten.

Jesus heilte Krankheit nur durch geistige Mittel. Das hätte er nicht gekonnt, wenn Krankheit nicht ursprünglich mental wäre, wenn sie wirklich und unzerstörbar wäre. Als er einmal einen Kranken heilte, sagte er: „Deine Sünden sind dir vergeben" (Matth. 9, 2). Sünde ist ein mentaler Zustand, und die Zerstörung dieses Gedankenzustandes durch Behaupten des wahren geistigen Zustandes beseitigte die Vergegenständlichung, Krankheit genannt. Da Krankheit kein Erzeugnis der allmächtigen Liebe ist, hat sie in Wirklichkeit kein Gesetz, keine Ursache, Intelligenz oder Wirkung. Da das Gemüt das einzige Bewußtsein ist, weiß die Materie nichts; denn sie hat kein wirkliches Bewußtsein.

Die Erklärung, daß Krankheit unwirklich ist, verneint zwar die Zuständigkeit der materiellen Sinne. Sind aber diese Sinne zuverlässig? Nein! Die Sternkunde hat mehr als einmal das Zeugnis des Auges oder des körperlichen Gesichtssinnes umgekehrt. Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt, daß die Sinne des Menschen geistig sind, und bezeichnet das, was wahr oder unwahr ist, nicht als eine Frage der Materie oder des sterblichen Gemüts, sondern als eine Frage der Seele. Wir müssen unser Bewußtsein sorgfältig bewachen und nur gesunde, geistige Gedanken denken, damit Krankheit ihren Einfluß augenblicklich zu verlieren beginnt. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns, wie wir einem kranken Gedanken den Eintritt in unser Bewußtsein verweigern können: wir wissen, daß er eine Lüge ist, und wir beherbergen wahre Gedanken über Leben, Gesundheit und Heiligkeit.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Dance of the Blue Birds

(From the Ballet Russe)

HER ballet dress is ruffled
With silk like the feathers of a young bird,
And she moves with the grace of wings
In the wind of spring.
He floats on a hidden river of music—
Light of azure ripples and flows,
Echoing the flight of all birds of blue.
Hers is the quick darting,
The sharp, bright melody of movement
And his the long, slow drifting
From branch to leafy branch
In the silence of dusk time.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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Listed Stock Quotations

Some Profit-Taking Gives Stock Market Uneven Appearance

Commodity and Money Markets

Irregular Price Movements Again Feature Market

By Forrest Price

Stocks resist selling pressure.

The market today showed its stability, although somewhat irregular.

There was profit-taking but it did not impair gains to any extent.

And there were a lot more new highs.

About 1,200,000 shares changed hands.

The motors and motor accessories were the most conspicuous of the industrials, all showing a continued upward tendency.

The fact that many of the accessories are selling 20 to 30 times the current annual earnings rate does not seem to make much difference to the purchasers of these stocks.

General Motors again touched a new peak by advancing nearly a point.

Timken was up nearly 2 points. Houdaille Hershey B rose about a point to a new top.

Other good gainers were Campbell Wyant, Clark Equipment, Crown Cork, U. S. Smelting, Worthington Pump A and B, Fairbanks, Foster Wheeler, Maytag and du Pont.

There were some soft spots. Connecticut Railway & Light common and preferred which have been weak for some days dropped still lower today. The company announced today that the Nov. 15 dividend on the common and preferred should not be paid because the New Haven Railroad failed to pay its proportion of quarterly rental.

Others showing minus signs were Brooklyn Manhattan, Interboro and Certain Teed.

Second-grade loans generally showed gains in the bond market. A weak spot was Postal Telegraph 5s, which sold off more than a point. Small advances were shown by U. S. Governments. In the foreign division German 5½s lost more than a point. Other foreigners were mixed.

The major commodities had little to say for themselves. The grains and cotton moved narrowly.

The weekly index of industrial activity compiled by the Associated Press reached today a new peak for the year. It is now at the highest level since July, 1933.

There are some enthusiastic prognosticators who predict a volume of business next year the largest in many years. Some of these forecasters are men of affairs whose opinions are usually highly regarded.

The only "if" in the equation is what Congress and the Administration may do to hamper business progress by more restrictive laws and policies.

However, an election is coming next year, and it is not considered likely that anything drastic will be done that would tend to further impede business recovery.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; week-end profit-taking stems advance.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Mixed; specialties and oils higher.

Foreign Exchanges: Quiet; leading currencies narrow.

Cotton: Steady; local and southern hedge selling.

Sugar: Quiet; commission house buying.

Foreign

Berlin — Weakness prevailed on the Boerse today, and prices were dull throughout the session. The closing was lower.

London and Paris—Closed.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	Stocks 30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change +.1	.....	.....	—.4	—.1
Saturday	73.0	24.9	41.3	53.0
Previous day	72.9	24.9	41.7	53.1
Month ago	67.0	23.3	36.2	48.4
Year ago	50.4	25.4	27.3	38.4
1935 high	73.0	27.6	41.7	53.1
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8
1934 high	61.4	43.0	40.6	51.4
1934 low	45.3	22.8	24.2	34.9

Movement of Recent Years

1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change +.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saturday	81.6	100.1	98.5	69.0
Previous day	81.4	100.1	98.5	69.0
Month ago	81.3	99.3	97.1	66.6
Year ago	84.0	87.2	84.5	67.2
1935 high	87.8	100.1	98.7	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Saturday	109.3	Previous day	109.5
Month ago	109.8	Year ago	107.4
1935 high	110.7	1935 low	107.9
1934 high	108.3	1934 low	99.1
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of Record
McWilliams Dredg	50c	... Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Standard Oil NJ	25c	... Dec.	16	Nov. 16
Timken Roll Bear'g	$1	... Dec.	5	Nov. 20
Accumulated				
Amer Metal Co, Ltd, 6% pf	$2	... Dec.	2	Nov. 21
Increased				
Timken Roll Bear'g	50c	Q Dec.	5	Nov. 20
Regular				
Detroit Pap Prod	25c	Q Dec.	2	Nov. 20
Eastn Sts Gas Co	12½c	Q Dec.	15	Nov. 20
Firestone T&R pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	15	Oct. 1
McWilliams Dredg	50c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Northwn Util Ltd 6% pr pf	$1.50	Q		Dec. 1
Phoenix Hosiery 1st pf	$7½c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Stand Oil N J	50c	S Dec.	16	Nov. 16
Van Raalte, Inc	25c	... Dec.	1	Nov. 14
Do 1st pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 14
Western Cartridge 6% pf	$1.50	Q Nov.	20	Oct. 31

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
December	.98	.98⅛	.97½	.98¾	+	⅛
May	.97⅜	.98⅛	.97	.97⅜	+	⅛
July	.89⅞	.90⅛	.89¼	.89⅝	+	⅛

Corn

December	.58	.58⅛	.57½	.58	—	⅛
May	.58⅛	.58⅛	.57⅜	.58⅛		
July	.59	.59⅛	.58¾	.59⅛	—	⅛

Oats

December	.36⅛	.36⅜	.36⅛	.36⅜	—	⅛
May	.36⅛	.36⅛	.35⅞	.36⅛	—	⅛
July	.34⅛	.34⅛	.33⅞	.34⅛	—	⅛

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Nov. 2	Last Nov. 1
116	110	7	Abraham & S pf				
73	51	2†	Acme Steel	114¼	114¼	114¼	
9⅜	4¼	..	Adams Express	73	73	73	71
17½	8	.60	Addressograph	9¼	8¾	9	8¾
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	17⅞	17½	17¾	17½
165	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1⅞	⅝	..	Airway Elec App	166⅛	166	166⅛	164½
20½	13½	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
8½	3⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	14
173	125	6	Alleghany Steel	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½
7¾	3½	..	Allied Chem	28½	28½	29⅛	28¾
27⅞	12	..	Allied Stores	163¾	163	163	164
20½	14	1	Allis Chalmers	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
78¼	49	5	Alpha Port Cem	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	36½
4⅛	2⅛	..	Allied Stores pf	17¾	17¼	17¼	17⅝
33	26	2	Amal Leather	73¾	73½	73¾	73¼
76	48½	2	Amal Leather pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
37⅝	41½	3	Amerada	34	33½	34	33
38	13½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	75¾	75¼	75¾	75
65½	42	3	Am Bank Note	54½	54	54	54
17¾	6½	..	Am Bank Note pf	38	37½	37½	37¾
86½	72	6	Am Crystal Sug	65¼	65	65¼	
38½	21	.80	Am Cryo 1st pf	14¼	14	14	14
149⅝	110	4†	Am Brake S & F	82	82	82	82
25⅝	10	..	Am Can	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	36½
57⅝	25½	..	Am Car & Fdry	144	143¼	144	143½
27	8	..	Am Car & F pf	24⅜	23¾	23¾	24¼
96	66	3†	Am Chain	97¾	96	96	97
5¾	3⅜	..	Am Chicle	26½	25½	26½	25¾
38⅝	22½	..	Am Colortype	92	92	92	91¾
3	¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
9¼	2	..	Am Encaustic (h)	38¾	33¾	34½	34¾
42	14	..	Am & For Pow	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
38½	12	..	Am & For Pow pf	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow 6	33¾	33¼	33¾	33¾
33½	28	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	27¾	27¾	27¾	26⅝
15⅛	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	12½	12⅛	12⅛	13⅛
4	3	..	Am Hide & L pf	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	32½
37½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	13½	13¼	13⅜	13¼
4⅞	1⅞	..	Am Ice	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
9⅜	4⅛	..	Am International	26	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9½
63	32	..	Am Locomotive pf	19⅛	18¾	18¾	18⅝
10½	4¼	..	Am Loco pf	61	60	60	60
28¾	12½	..	Am Mach & Met	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
124¾	72	2†	Am Metal	37¾	37	37	38
29⅝	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	130	130	130	129
9½	1⅛	..	Am Power & Lt	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
41½	8¾	1½b	Am P&L 5% pf	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8
48½	10½	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	39⅛	38¾	38¾	39
103	10½	..	Am Radiator	45½	44½	44½	45⅝
29¼	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	18	17⅞	17⅞	18
16¾	4½	..	Am Seating	28½	28⅛	28⅜	28⅜
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	18	18¾	17¾	18¾
60¾	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	22	22	22	22½
140	121	7	Am Smlet & R pf	61½	61	61⅜	60½
117⅛	104	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	143	142¾	143	
105½	74¾	4	Am Tobacco B	112½	112	112½	112
20⅜	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	104½	104	104½	104⅜
106	88	2	Am Steel F pf	20½	20¼	20¾	20¾
43	33½	3†	Am Stores	105	105	105	105
140½	138½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	38¼	36½	38¼	3 6½
27	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	144¼	144	145	145
90¾	48	6	Am Wat W & E	26⅞	26¾	26¾	26⅝
19⅜	4⅞	..	Am Wat 1pf	19¼	18½	18½	19
64½	35½	..	Am Woolen	9½	9½	9½	
6½	2¼	..	Am Woolen pf	62½	61½	61½	62
5⅜	3	..	Am Wr P2pf (h)	4⅜		4⅜	4½
23⅛	8	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4
29⅞	16½	..	Anaconda Copp	22	21¾	21¾	21⅞
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anaconda Wire	29	29	29	
100	96½	6½	Anchor Cap	15½	15½	15½	15½
52	36	1†	Anchor Cap pf	104	104	104	104
108	97	7	Archer Daniels	49¼	49¼	106	106
6½	3¼	..	Armour Del pf	106	106	106	105½
70⅝	55½	6	Armour Ill	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
110	85	3b	Armour Ill pf	65⅝	65½	65½	65
1⅛	⅛	..	Arnold Constable	100	100	100	
94	70	..	Artloom Corp pf	77½	73¾	73¾	73½
41¾	16½	1†	Armstrong Cork	90	90	90	
17¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	43½	41¾	43½	41½
51⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	16	15¾	15⅝	15¾
91	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	48¾	47¾	48½	48¾
37⅛	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	85	85	85	
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	25⅞
47½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅛
115	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	47½	47¼	47⅝	23⅛
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	113	113	113	113
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	39¼	37½	38	37½
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3½	3⅜	7¼	7¼

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	3½	3	3¼	3¼
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	14⅞	14½	14⅞	15
23	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	12	19	19	19
51⅛	37½	1†	Bayuk Cig	53½	53½	53½	53½
10⅝	5⅞	60†	Barnsdall A	10½	10¼	10⅜	10¼
95	72	.50b	Beatrice Cream	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
14⅜	11⅛	1	Beech-Nut Pack	93½	93½	93½	93⅜
24½	11⅝	..	Belding Hem	13⅞	13⅝	13½	13⅜
19⅜	15½	1½	Bendix Aviation	22½	22	22½	22½
56⅞	34	2	Beneficial Ind Ln	19	19	19	19
41½	21⅝	..	Best & Co	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54¼
107¾	55¾	1¾	Bethlehem Steel	40¾	39⅞	40	40½
27½	14⅝	..	Beth Steel pf	110½	110¼	110¼	109¾
27½	9⅝	..	Bigelow Sanford	26	25	26	24¼
16⅜	6¼	..	Blaw Knox	14	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
39	19½	..	Boeing Airplane	13⅜	12¾	12¾	13⅜
108	90	4†	Bohn Alum & Br	47¾	47½	47½	47½
47¾	38¾	2†	Bon Ami A	95½	95	95½	95½
26⅝	21	1.60	Bon Ami B	43⅝	41⅝	43⅜	42
65½	28¼	1	Borden	26	25¾	25⅞	25¾
8	3¾	..	Borg Warner	60⅞	60¾	60⅞	60½
55⅜	24½	2	Boston & Maine	6	6	6	6
15⅝	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	54¼	54	54¼	53½
55	22⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
41¾	30⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	54¾	54½	54½	54½
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	41⅜	41	41¾	42
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	44¾	42¾	42¾	43
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	98½	98½	98½	98½
71½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
91¼	3⅜	..	Brunswckc Balke	58½	58	58	58
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	8¼	8	8¼	7⅞
15	8½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1	⅛	..	Budd Mfg rts	14	13½	13½	14
7⅝	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	2½	..	Budd Wheel	7¼	7	7¼	7
23⅞	9¼	..	Bullard	9¾	9⅝	9⅞	9½
2⅜	¾	..	Burns Bros A (h)	21½	21⅛	21¼	21
9⅞	3	..	Burns Brps pf (h)	1	1	1	
26⅛	13¼	.60†	Burroughs Add	8	8	8	8
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	25⅝	25¼	25¼	25⅝
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	18¼	15¼	15¼	

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	38¼	36	36	35⅝
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5½	5½	5½	5½
32⅝	7½	1	Campbell Wy & C	33⅜	31¼	31½	32⅜
18⅝	8½	..	Canada Dry	14½	14	14	14¼
13¾	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	9¼	9	9¼	9
40½	30	2	Cannon Mills	39½	39¾	39½	39⅝
105¼	45¾	..	Case Thresh	105¾	103½	104½	
125	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	124	124	124	
58	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	58½	56½	56½	56¼
38⅝	19½	..	Celanese Corp	29¾	29⅛	29½	29½
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
12⅜	6⅛	..	Century Ribbon	63¾	38¾	26½	26¾
63¾	38¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	9	9		
7½	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	62¾	61⅛	61⅝	61¼
68	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	6½	6¾	6¾	6⅝
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	66	63¾	64	66
47½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	45	43	45	
2¼	⅜	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	45	44⅜	44½	45
34½	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	1	1	1	1
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	33	32¾	33	32¼
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
24½	11⅝	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2¼	1¾	1¾	1¾
12	4½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2¼	2⅛	2½	2¼
37½	15⅜	..	Chi R I & P 7% (h)	11¼	11	11¼	11
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
88¾	31	3	Chrysler	5½	5½	5½	5¾
24½	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	86⅞	85⅜	85½	86¼
5¼	3¼	..	City Stores	14½	14½	14½	14¾
23½	12½	.80	Clark Equipment	5	5	5	4⅞
278	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	263¼	24⅜	25	23½
91	66⅝	5	Colgate-Palm-P	275¾	275¾	275¾	276
40¾	9	.50b	Collins & Aikman	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
6¾	..	..	Colonial Bea Oil	40¾	40	40¾	40¼
5½	..	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	3½	3½	3½	3½
15¾	3¼	.20b	Columbia Gas	20	19⅞	20	19⅞
90	35½	6	Columbia G of A	15¾	14	14½	14⅜
76⅛	31	5	Columbia G pf B	89½	89¼	89½	89½
81	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	77	77		
97	67	4†	Columbian Carb vtc	63½	62¾	62¾	
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	99	97½	97½	97¾
72	56¼	2.80†	Comm Inv Tr	50¾	50¼	50¾	50¼
78⅛	97⅛	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	61¼	60¾	60¾	61⅛
92	82	.60†	Comm Solvents	100	100	100	99⅜
71	29⅛	3	Comwlth & So	18¾	18½	18½	18½
110	5½	..	Comwlth & S 6pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
119½	110	5½	Com Cred pf	67¾	67¼	67¾	68
10	⅜	..	Congress Cigar	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
41½	27	1.60	Conde Nast Pub	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
49	23¼	4½	Congoleum Nairn	40¾	40⅛	40¾	40¾
58½	39¼	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	23	20	20	23¼
49½	10½	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	39½	38¾	38¾	39
103	10½	..	Consol Film Ind	7	7	7	7
29¼	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	22½	22	22½	22½
10½	7	..	Coonsol Cigar	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
101¼	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	30½	29¾	29⅞	29¾
12½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	101⅞	101	101	101
1¼	⅛	..	Consol Textile	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
17¾	8¾	..	Container A	¾	¾	¾	¾
7½	2⅞	..	Container B	17	16½	16¼	16¾
74	62	7	Cons Cigar pf	7¼	6¾	7	7
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	67	67	67	67
19⅜	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
95¾	62¾	3	Cont Can	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
17⅝	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
42⅝	28¼	1.20†	Cont Insurance	47	47	47	47
	24½	.62½b	Cont Oil	42	42	42	41⅝
	60¾	4½	Corn Exchange	24¾	24½	24¼	24¼
	68	3	Corn Products	57	56¾	57	56¾
	6⅝	..	Cotn	69½	68¾	68⅞	69⅛
	30⅝	35⅞	Cream of Wheat	6¼	5¾	6	6⅛
	17⅞	11¾	Crosley Radio	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
	43¾	23½	Crown Cork & S	16⅛	16½	16⅝	16¾
	8¾	3⅛	Crown Zeller vtc	45½	43¾	43¼	43⅝
	28	14	Cruehble Steel	6⅛	6	6	6
	10	5	Cuba Ry pf	26	25½	25½	25¾
	8½	5½	Cuban Am Sug	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
	3¼	2	Curtis Publishing	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
	105¼	89½	Curtis-Wright	18½	18¼	18¼	18⅜
	10⅛	6¼	Curtis-Wright A	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
	41	16	Curtiss-Wright A	97	97	97	98½
			Cutler Hammer	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
				38½	38½	38½	38¼

—D—

8⅜	6	..	Davega St	8	8	8	8
58⅝	23¾	..	Deere & Co	26	25	25	25
26	19	1.10g	Deere & Co pf	57	55½	55½	56
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	26	25	26	25
4¾	1⅛	..	Denver R G pf	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14⅜
118½	65	4	Detroit Edison	118¼	118¼	118¼	118½
40¾	26½	1½†	Diamond Match	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¾
43½	34¼	2†	Diamond M pf	38¼	38	38	
12⅝	6⅝	2	Dome Mines	39	39	39	38¾
35	17¼	.75b	Dominion Stores	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
7	2	..	Douglas A	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
88½	3.60†	..	Dunhill Inter	33½	32½	32¾	33¼
132	126⅞	6	du Pont de Nem	137¾	135¼	137¾	136⅝
115	104	5	du Pont de Nem pf	131⅞	131½	131⅞	131½
			Duquesne Lt pf	112¼	112¼	113¼	

—E—

8	3¾		Eastern Roll Mill	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
166½	116½	8†	Eastman Kodak	167	166	167	166½
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	160	160	160	160
30⅜	14⅝	1†	Eaton Mfg	30	29¾	30	29¾
8¾	3⅜	.60†	Edingtn Schfld	28	28⅞	28¾	28⅝
38¾	19¾	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	36¾	36¼	36¾	36¾
113½	107	3	Elec Auto-L pf	113¾	113½	112¾	113
106	63	3†	Elec Boat	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10
9⅞	6¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	8¾	8¾	8¾	
28	21½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	26½	25¾	26¼	25¾
33	3	..	El Pw & L 6% pf	3	3	3	
132	39	2.35	Elec Stg Battery	39½	38¾	39¼	38¾
7⅞	128¾	7	Endicott John pf	51¼	51¼	51¼	51½
80	14½	..	Engineers Pub S	131½	131½	131½	131½
7⅞	4½	..	Engineers PS ww	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7⅞
14	7½	..	Equitable Off Bld	49¼	49¼	49¼	48¾
17⅞	8½	..	Erie RR	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	10	10	10	10½
14⅞	10⅝	.60	Erie RR 2pf	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
23⅛	13	1	Eureka Vacuum	8¾	8¾	8¾	
			Evans Products	13⅞	13½	13	13½

—F—

9¾	4	..	Fairbanks pf	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6⅞
26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	26⅞	24¾	26⅛	24¾
128	71⅛	3½†	Fairbanks M pf	128¾	127½	128¼	128
19⅝	5⅝	..	Fed Lt & Trac	18	18	18	
85	48	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	80	80	80	
72	40	..	Fed Min & Sm	67	67	67	
3½	3⅛	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	7	7	7	
31½	7½	..	Fed Water Serv	25	25	25	
25	18½	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	42½	42	42	
43½	28½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	18½	18¼	18½	
18½	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	86	84½	86	
86	84½	6	Firestone T&R pf A	98½	98	98½	
98½	45	2½	First Nat Stores	95¾	95¾	95¾	
19	10	1	Florsheim Shoe A	48	48	48	
6⅝	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	25	25	25	
21¾	9½	..	Foster-Wheeler	109	60¾		
35¾	19¾	1.10b	Fourth Nat Inv	65	30½	35¾	
30½	3⅝	..	Franklin Sim pf	8	8	8	
27⅞	15	1	Preport Texas	27¾	27¾	27¾	
12	4¾	..	Fuller pr pf	14⅜	14	14	
			Fuller 2pf	32¾	26¾	2.40	
				73	20½

Business and Industry

Consumer Buying Throughout Nation Still in Forward Swing

Commerce and Finance

Year's Duties On U. S. Imports From Cuba $67,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—For the 12 months ended Aug. 31, total duties collected on the imported commodities specified in the reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba totaled $67,194,000, according to the Bureau of Customs.

This total, covering the first full year of the operation of the trade agreement which became effective on Sept. 3, 1934, compares with $47,899,155 of duties collected on the same commodities during the preceding 12 months, an increase of 40.3 per cent.

The major portion of duties collected on Cuban imports was accounted for by a single commodity, sugar. The revenue from this source aggregated $40,876,923 during the earlier and $61,699,667 during the later period. Duties collected on the other commodities covered by the trade agreement decreased from $7,022,207 to $5,494,376, a decline of 21.8 per cent.

Importations of six of the 27 commodities, exclusive of sugar, for which comparable data are available, increased sufficiently to provide larger duty collections, despite the lowered rates. Four kinds of fresh vegetables, potatoes, tomatoes, peppers and squash, yielded increased revenue while limes and rum provided the other increases.

The value of all imports from Cuba, for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1935, aggregated $150,966,129, an increase of 213.3 per cent over their value during the preceding 12 months ($48,178,127). Sugar imports amounted to $120,762,319 in the later and $26,987,987 in the earlier period, an increase of 347.5 per cent and constituted 80 per cent and 56 per cent of the respective totals.

The value of imports from Cuba of all commodities except sugar, on the other hand, increased from $21,190,140 in the earlier period to $30,203,810 in the later period, an increase of 42.5 per cent.

Of such imports, the value of goods on which no duty was imposed aggregated $5,529,180 during the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1934, and $7,143,616 during the following 12 months, an increase of 29.2 per cent. These imports consisted chiefly of bananas and certain other tropical fruits; sisal and binder twine made therefrom; and of iron, copper, manganese and chrome ore.

Engineering Awards Hold to High Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Engineering awards for the past week declined from the previous week's record volume but were higher than the average week to date this year, according to Engineering News-Record. The total for the week was $28,329,000.

This total is made up of: private, $8,768,000 and public $19,561,000 of which $4,250,000 is federal and $15,311,000 state and municipal. Corresponding figures a year ago were: total, $39,922,000; private $5,815,000; public, $34,107,000; federal, $4,966,000 and state and municipal $29,141,000.

The classification of this week's construction volume is waterworks, $1,015,000; sewerage, $1,940,000; bridges, $1,185,000; industrial buildings, $3,055,000; commercial buildings, $4,065,000; public buildings, $6,470,000; earthwork, irrigation, waterways, $1,937,000; streets and roads, $6,307,000.

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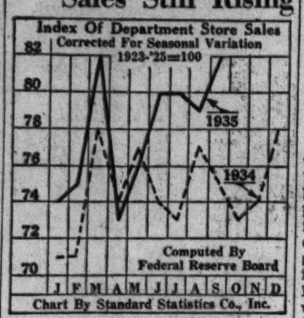
BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 12
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 12
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 12
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 7

Department Store Sales Still Rising



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE recent improvement in department store sales, which has carried the seasonally adjusted Federal Reserve Board index to the best level since 1931, has been particularly evident in New York City, where the record during the last several years has not measured up to the national average.

Australia's New Farm Policy Aimed To Help Settlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust. — The long awaited announcement as to policy was made by the new chairman of the recently established commission to manage the affairs of the Agricultural Bank. The first installment of the policy pronouncement is applicable to group settlers, among whose activities the commissioners of the bank admit they have discovered a state of affairs far worse than was expected although it was known the group settlement system was in a bad way.

Indicating the drift in administration, the chairman, Mr. Alex McCallum, pointed out that in one area where every farm had been abandoned the interest collections were within one half of one per cent of the collections from an area still occupied. The spirit of the new policy demands more initiative on the part of the settler and forecasts less spoon feeding by the Government. Four hundred holdings are unoccupied and available for lease or purchase from the bank, but there are more cows on these properties and the rate of butterfat production at the time of abandonment is higher than ever.

The whole of the general debt position is to be reviewed, but collections against past debts are allowed to cease.

The commissioners found that approximately four fifths of settlers have not cleared an acre since the writing down of £4,000,000 debts was made five years ago. Thus is proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners that writing down debts was no remedy. Pigs alone remain free for the personal benefit of settlers subject to interest being currently paid and the orders issued for necessary purchases being sufficient for the year's requirements. A definite improvement in policy is thus commenced with this announcement.

Heavier Advertising Scheduled for 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—A survey by the magazine Sales Management just released disclosed that 71 per cent of a selected group of the largest general and automotive newspaper advertisers will increase advertising appropriations in 1936 over 1935.

Through an independent research organization, the magazine asked some 250 leading companies: "From present indications will your appropriation for 1936 be larger or smaller than 1935?"

A response was received from about 100 companies, it was stated, and of these some 10 per cent did not give a direct answer, but of those remaining 71 per cent said next year's advertising appropriations would be larger, 4 per cent said smaller, and 25 per cent declared spending would be about the same next year as during 1935.

"While the list used was the list of largest newspaper advertisers," the magazine declared, "the firms represented are in general the largest users of magazines, radio, outdoor, farm papers, business papers, direct mail, etc. The answers refer to the total budget."

Says 35.2 P. C. of Foreign Bonds in U. S. in Default

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Testimony that $1,921,000,000, or 35.2 per cent, of foreign bonds outstanding in the United States are in default was recorded Wednesday by the Securities Commission.

J. Reuben Clark, former Under Secretary of State, and president of the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, testified that 25 of 41 countries had issues now in default.

The amount outstanding was placed at $5,469,000,000. The number of issues in default was 188, of which 124 were issued by Latin-American countries and 61 by European.

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Upward Trend Continues In Retail Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—The forward trend in trade which has been experienced in recent months became more pronounced during the past week. Despite adverse weather influences in some parts of the country, retail sales continued their gains, with the best headway made in the manufacturing districts, says Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in their weekly analysis. The general level of industrial activity also advanced.

"Consumer buying widened, to some extent, following the setback of the week preceding," says the review. "Most of the gain was contributed by furniture, floor-coverings, glassware, china, table linens, groceries, and hardware.

Sales Up 2 to 7 Per Cent

"Evening gowns moved well, and there was a better call for dresses. A good volume was recorded for men's furnishings, but suits and topcoats received scant attention.

"With cooler weather a stimulating factor in many districts, retail sales averaged 2 to 7 per cent larger than a week earlier, while estimated totals were ahead of those for the corresponding 1934 week by a range of 4 to 15 per cent, in spite of the losses reported for some centers.

"Continued mild weather restricted buying in the New England states, holding the gain over a year ago to 3 to 7 per cent, despite increases as high as 18 per cent in a few of the industrial cities. Although movement of apparel was less hesitant, the absence of seasonal temperatures prevent the gain for the East exceeding 3 to 10 per cent.

"Even though sales of heavy merchandise were disappointingly small," continued the report, "retail volume for the Middle West was up 4 to 8 per cent for the week and 10 to 18 per cent from the 1934 level. Special promotional events and more seasonable weather combined to lift the total for the Northwest by 12 to 19 per cent.

Coast Gains 10 to 18 Per Cent

The resumption of the uptrend in the South enabled the 1934 figures to be passed by 10 to 15 per cent. With a smaller turnover for the week, the Southwest was only 6 to 10 per cent ahead. There was a sharp spurt in buying on the Pacific Coast, sales being up 10 to 18 per cent on the year's comparative.

The chief increase in wholesale volume for the week was contributed by the enlarging holiday commitments. The assemblage of Christmas merchandise apparently has started in earnest and, based on orders thus far placed, retailers are planning for the largest holiday business since 1930. Even though the utility factor still predominates, medium-priced and luxury items have bulked heavier than last year. Buying of toys is far from being completed, but orders already range from 10 to 12 per cent above the 1934 total."

Activity in Building Field Continues to Gain Momentum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 — Business throughout the nation in the real estate and building field is still gaining momentum, it appears from reports put out by a number of trade organizations here.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards offers as evidence a compilation of reports from major cities scattered from coast to coast. Urban real estate sales, measured by what the trade calls "voluntary transfers," reached a new high last month in the climb from the 1933 bottom. "Since June of this year there has been no interruption of this up movement," says the board's statement.

Gains are Impressive

A study of the last nine months, ending October 1, made by the National Association of Building Trades Employers, shows "impressive gains," according to E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the organization. A quarterly summary of 50 large and small cities made by the organization revealed increases of from 25 to 400 per cent over corresponding periods of 1932, 1933, and 1934.

Detroit is singled out as one of the cities where there is especially marked activity. Private construction is reported 100 per cent ahead of 1934 and 400 per cent ahead of 1933. In Los Angeles, a house shortage stimulated the building of 1800 homes in 1935, according to this report.

Increased building activity is noted in this region both by the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Illinois Department of Labor. The former recently published a review of activities in August of 1935 as compared with August 1934, and found this year 200 per cent ahead of last. The cost of this year's projects was estimated at a total of $3,082,500 as compared with $420,910 last year. Real estate transfers for the months under consideration were also found to have risen.

Building Permits Double

Another survey-maker finding improvement in the building field is the Straus Securities Corporation, which looked over the Chicago suburban area. These people compared nine months of 1935 with the same nine months of 1934 and noted an increase in value of building permits which indicated that "building activity this year has more than doubled."

At the same time, mortgages on urban homes are being paid off. The worst period for emergency borrowers was 1932 and 1933, reported the United States Building and Loan League. This year has seen $415,276,000 paid off so far on urban mortgages, it estimates.

"There is every prospect," says the League, "that the progress toward debt-free ownership will be considerably enhanced next year by building and loan associations expanded lending activities, using funds from federal agencies and state reserve systems, together with the new funds from the public."

Colorado's Harvest This Year May Top 1934 by $18,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 2 — The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is credited with making it possible for Colorado farmers to obtain in the vicinity of $70,000,000 for 1935 crops as compared with $52,000,000 which they received last year, observers here say.

Due to ample moisture and favorable climatic conditions the yields of both potatoes and sugar beets are much above average and the highest obtained since 1930, the corn crop is about four times that of last year and harvest of a record peach crop has just been completed.

It is estimated by Mr. F. K. Reed, United States agricultural statistician here, that the Colorado digging of sugar beets will lead the other states of the nation in production with 1,918,000 tons, which will in turn amount to approximately $10,500,000.

In spite of the present season being considered as above mediocre only six of Colorado's principal 16 crops have exceeded their five-year average of 1928-32. Those which will be greater than the average are spring wheat, wild hay, dry beans, potatoes, grain sorghums and peaches.

On the other hand, this year's corn crop is only about half of the five-year average, the winter wheat crop about one sixth of it, rye about one fourth, barley approximately two thirds and sugar beets about four fifths.

From a monetary standpoint, the main crops will be the corn crop estimated at approximately $11,000,000; hay at nearly $15,000,000; winter and spring wheat at roughly $6,000,000; the fruit crop, including peaches, pears, apples and cherries at about $3,000,000; and the truck crops of melons, cabbage, tomatoes, celery, peas, etc., at nearly $5,000,000.

Italian Authorities Punishing Merchant Hoarders Every Day

ROME, Nov. 2 (AP)—Hoarders and profiteers among the merchants of Italy are being punished daily, no matter how small their violations of the regulations.

Six Rome food stores were closed today for a period of one to three days because they sold soap, oil, coffee, flour and other articles at 5 per cent above the official price list.

One man was expelled from the Fascist Party because he overcharged for soap. A grocer who refused to sell soap to customers although he had 500 pounds of it was held for trial in police court.

The number of small violators caused authorities to consider more severe penalties.

Atlas Powder Earnings Lower for Nine Months

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 2 (AP)—The Atlas Powder Company's statement to stockholders for the first nine months of 1935 shows earnings applicable to common stock of $464,864.93, equivalent to $1.86 a share on 249,967 shares outstanding. This figure compares with $2.19 a share for the corresponding period of 1934.

Earnings for the third quarter of 1935 applicable to the common stock amounted to $231,174.34, including $60,317.23 profit from the sale of securities, equivalent to 93 cents a share, compared with 49 cents a share on common stock in the third quarter of 1934.

Value of 100 Stocks Up 8.1 P. C. in October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—The market value of 100 representative common stocks increased in October for the seventh consecutive month, rising to $17,087,257,000, or 8.1 per cent, according to the monthly compilation of Frazier Jelke & Co.

The October appreciation in dollars was $1,282,632,000 compared with a gain of $320,552,000 in September, an increase of $302,678,000 in August, and a rise of $1,184,835,000 in July.

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A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

As far as the economic situation in Great Britain is concerned, the indirect repercussions of the international disturbance are likely to be much more serious than the direct repercussions. The League bars financial assistance to Italy—but London has not in any case contemplated making a loan to Italy, and most of the outstanding credits opened by London banks in favor of Italian customers have already been allowed to run off, for reasons of business precaution.

The ban on export of arms is to be raised toward Abyssinia, retained against Italy—but we have never sold much in the way of armaments to Italy, and Abyssinia's purchases in this traffic must match her meagre capacity to pay. Far more important is the reaction of the war, and of the League's actions, on the general world armament situation.

Economic Sanctions

Similarly, the possible effects of economic sanctions in dislocating or redirecting the trade of the world as a whole are much more important to us than any immediate disturbance of our own commerce with Italy; for Anglo-Italian trade has dwindled to a fraction of its former dimensions, and the difficulty of obtaining payment has already threatened to curtail it still further.

On Oct. 9, the sum of £2,074,517 was outstanding in the special Anglo-Italian lire account, awaiting transfer into sterling for payment to United Kingdom exporters. Against this there were credits of Italian exporters, declared to the authorities but not yet paid, to a total of only £855,083. Thus the net commercial debt of Italy to the United Kingdom appears to be of the order of, say, $6,000,000.

Sanctions and the Markets

Nevertheless, the indirect effects of the sanctions-complex may be extremely grave for the British economy. It would be a very serious matter, for instance, if South Wales were to lose to Germany the Italian market for coal. Great Britain, like every other trading country, would be hit by any financial or economic upset in Austria, Hungary or Roumania, to name three countries whose trade with Italy is relatively far more important than our own. In these circumstances, even though London opinion now seems to be satisfied that the war will be localized, and even though many business leaders support sanctions for broad political reasons, it can be well appreciated that British markets are anxious in sentiment and most reluctant to enter into long-term commitments.

New issues have quite dried up. The public is holding off, and business in the stock markets is almost exclusively professional. In consequence, its trend depends largely on the technical position of market operators, rather than on investment forces. Fortunately, two months of exceptional caution and persistent profit-taking have left that technical position very secure.

Seed-Bed for Hope

Hence in spite of everything there is a distinct readiness to make the most of any bull point. Shares in aviation firms and in heavy industry are naturally a firm market. A good return of railway traffics in the second week of October, following a consistently bad sequence, caused a bigger revival in home rails than might have been expected.

Plantation and mining shares have followed, rather shyly and at a distance, the beckoning movement of commodity prices. In brief, the jumpiness that characterized September in all London markets has given way to a resigned caution, the pale cast of doubt being tinged ever so slightly with the ruddiness of optimism.

Unemployment and Recovery

The end-September unemployment returns spoke equivocally. The numbers employed in the industries covered by the returns rose by 11,000 in the month, and touched a new high record. But in the same period the numbers unemployed increased by nearly an equal addition, and the total is still within touching distance of 2,000,000. A single bad month might bring it again beyond that melancholy mark.

Fresh activity of industry has, for the time being at least, ceased to take care of the steady increase of the available labor force. Unemployment among boys and girls especially grows worse, and lends point to the economic argument for raising the school-leaving age. It is likely that the Government would have viewed such a social policy with considerable favor (especially in view of an approaching general election) were it not for the fact that the cost of rearmament to which they are now committed, as a corollary of their international policy, has pushed all other expensive measures off the carpet of possibility.

The Future Outlook

The main movements in employment in the different industries during September were plainly seasonal, and little is to be gleaned from them. The most important fact about the returns is that they failed altogether to record any repetition this year of the upward step to a higher plateau of economic activity that characterized the early autumn months both of 1933 and of 1934.

There are definite signs of slackening in those prime movers of economic recovery, the building and capital-goods industries. If these preliminary scraps of evidence are to be believed, Great Britain's national economy is approaching a period of static equilibrium at about its present level. It is likely, however, that all that is needed to set in motion further upward dynamic forces is a period of political calm and reassurance, especially in the international field; for the underlying bases of our economy are heartily sound.

N. Y. City to Buy Transit Concerns For $238,251,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Culminating 14 years of almost continuous negotiation, New York City today has a compact with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Manhattan Railway Company for acquisition of their properties at a gross price of $238,251,000, bringing unification of the city's rapid transit lines under public ownership a long step nearer consummation.

The "memorandum of understanding" follows upon a similar agreement with the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company, the other privately operated system here, last February, when the price involved was $192,500,000, making the combination of these systems with the city-owned independent lines a matter now of formal, if long-drawn-out, procedure.

Will Take $50,000,000 Less

As in the Brooklyn-Manhattan case, the Interborough-Manhattan "understanding" now concluded is in the form of a report to Samuel Seabury, special transit counsel, and A. A. Berle Jr., city chamberlain, presented to the Board of Estimate late yesterday. While transit unification plans have been drafted twice before by Tammany administrations, this by he Fusion mayoralty marks the first time negotiations have actually progressed to the stage of agreement on a cash settlement, and the price to which the systems now consent is nearly $50,000,000 lower than that proposed previously.

With the matter of price disposed of, a definitive plan must now be drawn by the Transit Commission preliminary to public hearings before the final vote by the Board of Estimate. The assent of the city and the holders of company securities is essential to this last step, and there are many legal angles to be worked out. Also, before the Interborough-Manhattan "memorandum or understanding" can be translated into reality, the approval of the United States District Court, where the two companies are in receivership, must be obtained. Thus, in the opinon of persons close to the situation, it may well be 1937 before the plan gets to the Board of Estimate for final action.

The $1,500,000,000 municipal corporation set up under the Board of Transit Control by the unification scheme would put the city in the forefront in the field of public ownership and operation of public utilities, bringing into quasimunicipal operation the largest and most comprehensive rapid transit system in the world.

Public Investment of Billion

Thus, it would represent an investment of $4,000,000,000 in public funds and hundreds of millions of private funds. Its 162-mile route would carry 1,800,000,000 persons yearly, or 5,000,000 daily, with 26,000 people operating power plants, transmission lines, thousands of cars and other equipment.

Gross revenue would exceed $100,000,000 a year and the Seabury-Berle report forecasts an immediate monetary gain to the city of $4,734,000 over what it now receives under the dual contracts covering the operation of the private systems which were built largely at its expense.

Under the present scheme all the lines would be taken over by the city, which will lease them, together with its own system, for 75 years to the Board of Transit Control as director of operation. The fare on all lines would be five cents, subject to change only with the approval of the Board of Estimate.

The Manhattan company is owner of the city's 95 miles of elevated lines and one concession gained by the city's negotiators was a provision enabling the city to proceed, even before unification is achieved, to tear down the Sixth Avenue elevated line, now the route of a branch of the city-owned independent subway.

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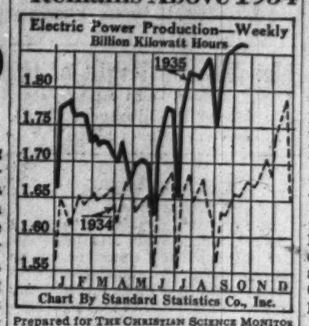
Electricity Output Remains Above 1934



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRODUCTION of electricity has remained well above 1934 levels throughout the year. Present output compares favorably with the pre-depression peak.

Plan Oklahoma City As Primary Market Place for Southwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 2—Improved merchandising in the thousands of retail stores throughout this city's trade territory is to be a major part of the program of the jobbers, wholesalers and manufacturers here to make of the Oklahoma capital a primary market place for a large area of the Southwest.

The plan developed from the first special "Market Week," when hundreds of jobbers participated in the special displays of new autumn and winter merchandise which attracted thousands of southwestern dealers.

Direction of the movement to make of Oklahoma City a primary wholesale market for thousands of retailers who otherwise would buy in the larger centers of the east was in charge of the wholesalers and jobbers division of the chamber of commerce, headed by L. H. Mann as chairman.

The attendance and sales were above expectations and indicated clearly a healthy revival of retail business throughout a large part of Oklahoma, southern Kansas, northern and western Texas, western Arkansas and eastern Colorado.

Plans already are being made for another and larger market week to be held probably in January, to start the spring merchandising season.

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Weekly Index Of Industrial Activity In New High Ground

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Associated Press weekly index of industrial activity moved into new high ground for the year again today. At 80.4, contrasted with a revised 78.3 last week and 62.8 a year ago, the index was the highest since July, 1933.

Automobile production continued to mount unseasonally, and has been largely responsible for the wide gain of the index. Electric power output again established a record high. Cotton mill activity and steel ingot production gained.

Carloadings were substantially lower, due principally to declines in miscellaneous freight and coal shipments. Residential building receded slightly.

The index, with the seasonally adjusted indices of its six components, all based on 1929-30 as 100, follows:

	Latest Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Composite index	*80.4	†78.3	62.8
Automobile production	84.0	†73.4	33.2
Steel mill activity	69.7	69.5	32.1
Cotton mfg. activity	99.2	95.0	90.7
Electric power prod.	102.2	101.2	93.7
Residential building	41.3	43.5	18.1
Total carloadings	66.8	68.6	58.9

*New high. †Revised.

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Luke Strove for Historical Accuracy

Gospel Regarded as the Most Nearly Complete Biography of the Master in the New Testament—Several Parables Are Found Only in Third Gospel—Luke Emphasized the Universality of Teachings of the Nazarene

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Thirtieth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SO FINAL and complete is the evidence regarding the authorship of the third Gospel that practically all scholars attribute it to Luke, whom Paul describes as the "beloved physician." It is generally conceded that he was a Greek, a man of learning and culture, the friend and companion of Paul, as Mark was of Peter. His Greek has been called the most nearly perfect of all the evangelic writers; and the preface to his Gospel has been characterized as the most finished piece of writing found in the New Testament.

Scholars insist that terms found in his Gospel furnish sufficient proof that he was a physician, as Paul called him; and it is not unlikely that his conversion to Christianity resulted from his having encountered the Apostle to the Gentiles on one of his missionary journeys. It is plainly evident that he accompanied Paul on a part of his second missionary journey, and probably was with him in Rome, at least for a portion of the time of the Apostle's imprisonment in the Imperial City.

As appears in the preface to the Gospel, Luke was not an eyewitness of the events he recorded; but he had fuller information regarding some of them than the authors of the earlier Gospels. Accordingly, his writings contain much not found elsewhere.

Careful Search Made

Nearly a score of the parables, and six of the miracles, have their only record in Luke's Gospel. Many versions of the teachings of Jesus had arisen in the three or more decades following the crucifixion. Many different accounts of the events of his career were exploited and had found so great credence that there was much confusion both as to the words and the works of the Nazarene.

Realization of this condition, and perhaps also the uncertainty as to the facts, expressed by his friend Theophilus, led Luke, scholar and convert, to make careful search of all the sources at hand and to record accurately his findings. The result is the most nearly complete biography of the Master found in the New Testament. But the historian is also in large measure the disciple and follower of the Great Personality whose happy biographer he became.

That Luke clarified and unraveled many tangled skeins of conflicting stories about the marvelous man whose mission and purpose, apart from his immediate followers, was only beginning to be understood, there can be no doubt. In this he rendered to humanity an invaluable service.

As in the case of the other Gospels, the date of its appearance is somewhat uncertain. Some scholars place its date before the fall of Jerusalem—that is, prior to 70 A. D. Others would place it somewhat later. There is no internal evidence to indicate its precise period; but the argument is general that it was produced prior to the fourth Gospel, and in some town where the Greek influence was prevalent.

The material, peculiar to the third Gospel, which Luke has preserved for us, has been characterized as among the most beautiful treasures we possess. In a great measure this is due to his desire to make his narration as complete as possible. And, furthermore, his purpose to record events with accuracy makes for the best chronological order found in the Gospels.

Renan pronounced Luke's Gospel "the most beautiful book that has ever been written." And he also says of the style of writing, "The narrative flows with an ease and grace unmatched by any other New Testament historical writing." Renan further pronounces the life of the Master "at once the most important, the most interesting, and the most fascinating, of all topics of historical and literary study" (Peloubet, page 372).

How could it be otherwise since it is recognized that Jesus presented to humanity the truth about God and man, the most important message that ever has been, or ever can be, delivered to humanity.

Jesus' Ancestry Traced

Luke deals more fully than the other evangelists with certain incidents surrounding the birth of the Saviour. The birth of John the Baptist, the appearance of the angel to announce to Mary the wondrous experience that was to be hers, the tracing of Jesus' ancestry through Joseph's father (Heli), past David, past Abraham, to Adam—these topics are recorded by Luke alone.

In fact, it is estimated that more than half of Luke's Gospel is not given by the other evangelists. The portions not paralleled in the earlier Gospels deal largely with the Peraean ministry and the journeys toward Jerusalem. The Sermon on the Mount is in somewhat different order than that adopted by Matthew.

Among the parables peculiar to Luke are: the Good Samaritan, the Importunate Friend, the Barren Fig Tree, the Lost Sheep, the Lost Piece of Money, the Prodigal Son, the Unjust Steward, the Rich Man and Lazarus, the Ten Lepers, the Unjust Judge, the Publican and the Pharisee.

Among the incidents peculiar to the Gospel are: the mission of the Seventy, the parable of the pounds, the story of Zacchaeus, the account of a penitent robber, and the walk to Emmaus.

In the narrative of the arrest, trial, and crucifixion of Jesus, Luke goes further than Mark in detail and scope. In the reference to the Samaritan woman, in the return of the leper to give thanks, and in the story of the unfortunate traveler, certain critics see Luke's effort, by introducing the Samaritans, to make plain the universality of the Gospel set forth by the Nazarene. Even members of a despised race were to find in it the mercy and healing which know neither race nor creed.

Commentators call attention to the fact that Luke's Gospel cannot be Pauline in the sense that Mark's Gospel was Petrine. Paul was a convert, not an immediate disciple of the Master. Accordingly, Luke could gather from his companionship with the Great Apostle, not the testimony of an eyewitness, but rather the conclusions arrived at by an ardent convert who was exploiting the teachings of the Master in accordance with his understanding of them. His testimony was hearsay.

On the other hand, Mark companioned with Peter, who had heard the words and received the inspiration which could emanate only from him who declared himself to be the Son of God. Nevertheless, Luke's manifest zest in gathering the story, his accuracy in relating it, and his great devotion to the task he had set himself, perhaps at the instigation of a dear friend, all have resulted in a Gospel authentic and complete, breathing in no small measure the inspiration of a student-convert who accepted in fullest measure the faith and spirit of the Great Teacher, himself.

Wrote for the Gentiles

To prove that Luke wrote primarily for Gentiles, Sir William Ramsay points out that Luke varies the account of the paralytic being let down through a broken mud roof by substituting the word "tile," to make the story intelligible to Western readers.

As Luke is the only evangelist who connects his narrative with secular events, he has invited much discussion from scholars as to his accuracy. For example, the account of the "taxing" in the story of the birth of Jesus at Bethlehem is by some declared unhistorical. Objection is made that Augustus did not order a general enrolment; or if he did, the order did not apply to Herod's kingdom; and if it did so apply, there was no reason why Joseph and Mary should go to Bethlehem; and that no census was taken before A. D. 6-7. Protagonists of Luke's accuracy base their defense upon the wording of the Gospel itself.

A convincing corroboration of Luke's statements has come to light from the recent discovery of papyri in Egypt, which state that periodic enrolments by households in a cycle of 14 years did actually take place in that country (see Hastings, page 559). May we not then, from this one incident of the proving of Luke's accuracy in historical narrative, justifiably accept his statements as the considered conclusions by a scholarly and devoted recorder of events surrounding the birth and career of the world's greatest character?

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Manhattan	New York, Nov. 6, 12 noon	Nov. 5, 8:00 pm	

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco—Nov. 12	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro—Nov. 14	Nov. 9, 4:00 pm	Nov. 9, 7:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco, Nov. 20	Nov. 15, 4:00 pm	Nov. 15, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Jackson	Seattle, Nov. 9	Nov. 4, 4:00 pm	Nov. 4, 7:30 pm

‡Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Irish Free State only.

Television Added To Night Courses Of London Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Courses in television and aviation have now been added to the evening classes of the London County Council.

Altogether more than 1,000,000 students are now benefiting from the after-school education system of the Council.

Illustrated by lantern slides, demonstrations and experiments, the television course, which assumes some previous knowledge of the subject, consists of five weekly lectures.

These cover the latest developments in short-wave high-definition transmission and reception. It is recognized that in a short time assistants in radio shops will be expected to answer queries on television.

The instruction in aviation is designed to assist student pilots who wish to obtain the Air Ministry licenses. One course covers all the subjects for a second-class license. The second course is more advanced and deals with Mercator and Great Circle navigation, astronomical problems, and the theory of the tides.

Work Gains Shown In Irish Free State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Employment in the Irish Free State is higher than it has been for eight years, it is shown by a memorandum published here by the Department of Industries and Commerce. Industrial employment has shown the biggest improvements, while agricultural figures are also higher.

In April, 1935, 111,000 persons were applicants for unemployment assistance, according to the memorandum, as compared with 125,000 persons in December, 1934.

It appears from the national health insurance contributions, says the memorandum, that the total number of persons employed in 1934 was 28,000 greater than in 1931, and 85,000 greater than in 1926.

French Art Train Tours in Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Officially opening the French art season, eight white freight cars, patriotically striped in blue and red, chugged out of Paris recently. It was the Artists' Exhibition Train which this year, for the second time, is touring the French provinces for six weeks.

This vehicular enterprise has the twofold objective of creating a new market for artists and of cultivating a taste for contemporary art in the provinces. Prominent lecturers accompany the art show train to further the propaganda.

The best elements of the numerous Paris salons are represented. Normandy, Picardy and Flanders forming the train's itinerary on this year's tour of northern French towns, an ingenious concession to civic pride gives preference to the output of artists of that region.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

Headquarters for
Girls' and Boys'
SCHOOL APPAREL
Furchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

BRELSFORD'S FLOWERS
Bouquets - Designs - Decorations
Garden Flowers - Bedding Plants
1828 Cherry Street Phone 7-5016

MRS. JOHNSON
Catering to Tourists
Delicious Home Cooked Meals
1649 PEARL STREET

Insurance and Surety Bonds
BEALE TRAVIS & CO., Inc.
BEALE TRAVIS PHILIP TRAVIS M. E. BLOOD
Phone 5-7969
904-906 Atlantic National Bank Bldg.

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445

For Delicious Food Try
GREEN LANTERN INN
All Pastries, Pies, Baked on Premises
Dinners 60c up
1776 Biscayne Blvd. Miami, Fla.

SEC WATERPROOFING
Paints and Roofing *General Repairs*
J. K. SHINN
512 N. E. 15th St., Miami Ph. 2-5365

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
New Locations
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
and
839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

BRAKES
CARBURETORS
IGNITION
J. MILTON DADE
Mechanical and Electrical Station
West Flagler at 10th Avenue
Phone 2-4450 Nite 2-0231
Phone 3-1380 New Work

RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th St. Repairs

Bus. Phone 2-5843
Res. 3-2381
MODERN CLEANERS
LAUNDRY
714 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Frances Jones, Proprietress
ALTERATIONS

Delicious Food
LATCH STRING INN
Biscayne Blvd. at 19th Street

John E. Withers
Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED
MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods; private rooms; vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Pho. 32667-8

SNOWDEN
SINCLAIR SERVICE STATION
Washing—Polishing—Greasing
Accessories—Friendly Service
3015 GRAND AVE., COCONUT GROVE
G. O. Snowden, Prop.

BAY SHORE
CLEANERS
6806 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
Alteration and Dressmaking
EDGEWATER 1789

WASH SUITS
Laundered the White Belt Way
Pressed to Fit
50 cents
White Belt Laundry
N. W 32nd Ave. and 60th St., Miami Phone Edge 1568
920 5th St., Miami Beach Phone 5-4010

The Hefty Press
Printers Stationers Blank Book Makers
Book and Magazine Binding
45 S. W. FIRST STREET
PHONE 2-8166

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete, Economical Car Service.
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

FLAMINGO HAT SHOP

You will always find a table of very good values at $2.50 throughout the year.
208 E. Flagler Street

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

GAS OILS
General Repair
Painting Tops — Metal Work
RILEY & MOORE
Miramar Garage
N. E. 2nd Ave. and 18th St.

MIAMI BEACH

Originators of Smart Frocks and Evening Gowns
Mrs. Lillian Christopher
1459 COLLINS AVE., MIAMI BEACH

ORLANDO

Delightful Living
In
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
Enjoy country life with all city comforts and attractions in the most beautiful city in the United States. Within the city limits there are 26 lakes. 10,000 people from the cold north start for Orlando in the early winter.

Gladstone Apartments
ORLANDO, FLA.
Afford unique housekeeping apartments, electric refrigerators, steam heat, lounge for general use of tenants. A seasonal lease (4 months) makes the economical way
Reservations should be made at once Strangers must give references If reservation is made it can be cancelled upon arrival if desired

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord, near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176
348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK

C. H. Langston Service
DISTRIBUTORS
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES
South Orange and Jackson
PHONE 3111
Complete One Stop Service for All Make Cars

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

BAY VIEW CLEANERS
Laundry and Dyeing
427 Main Street Phone 2269

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
462 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

ST. PETERSBURG

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS
Always the First Showing of
TROPICAL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Carefully Blocked to Your Individual Measure
PHONE H3779 For Prices
UNIVERSAL CLEANING CO.
804 SOUTH HOWARD AVENUE

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
408 TAMPA STREET
High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

BOUCLE
and KNIT SUITS

Shop at
Sears and save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
TAMPA, FLORIDA
OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER — BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LHE — MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

WOLF BROTHERS
Tampa's Leading Store for MEN
New Location at
Franklin Cor. Zack
Citizens Bank Building

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
939 5th Ave.
PHONE M-1254
Made in One Quality Only

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE
Rollator refrigerator
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires - Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

ROGERS
QUALITY FOOD SHOPS
GEORGIA—ALABAMA—SOUTH CAROLINA

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN
Showing of FALL MODELS

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
Your hats made to order for $4.50 and up. Also remodeling at $1.00 and up.
MRS. FRANK, Proprietor

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Walk 20 steps from Peachtree and save 20% on Cosmetics
CRAWFORD'S
86 Broad Street, N. W. Volunteer Bldg.

United Shoe Repairers and Hat Cleaners
SHOES DYED ANY COLOR
109 Peachtree — Opposite Piedmont Hotel

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
LEW ADLER
Established 1906
113 Peachtree — Wa 4887

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive.

KOTOFOM
A New, Easy Way to Clean
RUGS—UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES—CLOTHING
Instantly eradicates dirt, grease, ink, stains
For Sale by
Z. E. JAY
330 SINCLAIR N. E. — Phone Ma 8478

RADIO
All Makes—Convenient Terms
Expert Service
C. W. JORDAN
at PARKS-CHAMBERS — 37 Peachtree St.

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire—Automobile
Burglary—Casualty—Bonds
Walnut 2345 — 702 Healey Bldg.

Charles E. Shepard
INSURANCE
Annuities of all kinds.
Life Insurance, Endowments
Income Policies
2020 RHODES HAVERTY BUILDING
PHONE WA. 3793

MILLINERY
Individually designed
elizabeth woodruff
10 Ellis Street
Mortgage Guarantee Bldg
Phone Wal. 3163

MACON

Crescent LAUNDRY CO.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

Snow's DRY CLEANING — LAUNDRY — DYEING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Edward B. Harrold Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
Phone 461 — Macon, Ga.

Visit Our Infants' Department
The Daintiest of Little Things at Most Reasonable Prices
SECOND FLOOR
Burden, Smith & Co.

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
19 East Broughton St. — Phone 2-1929
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street — Tel. 73 and 188

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. — PHONE — 130

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ASHEVILLE (Continued)

JOHN E. SCHLEY,
General Insurance
Miles Bldg. — Phone 2108

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY Inc. Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 — DIAL 2-0533

JERRY F. HARWARD
Special Agent
The Prudential Insurance Co. of America
1406 First National Bank Building
Telephone 3-2459

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

ATTORNEYS

MILAN, Piazza Tricolori 3—Guido Frati, International lawyer; fluent English, long practise with American clients.

FLATS TO LET

FOR SKI-SPORTS AT MURREN
MODERN FLATS TO LET
Montana-House
Murren — Switzerland

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

"MORNINGHOME" STÄFA
Stäfa a/Zürichsee, Switzerland. Tel. 930.180
Leitung: J. & F. Steiger-Tschiemer
Neuerbautes Haus mit prächtiger Aussicht auf See und Gebirge, auch zu dauerndem Aufenthalt geeignet. Zentral-Heizung, K. und W. Wasser in allen Zimmern, Lift. Auto. Pensionspreise Fr. 6-9 je nach Verhältnissen Spezialpreise bei längerem Aufenthalt. Prospekte. REST HOME for recreation and study. Beautiful situation above the lake. Moderate terms. Modern comfort. Experienced care.

POST WANTED

GENEVA—Melle. Moesie, 74 rue de Lyon, seeks position as nurse for children. Very experienced.

PRINTING

M. J. PORTIELJE
Printers and Advertising Office
249 Spuistraat—Amsterdam—Phone 43650

ROOMS TO LET

BRITISH WEST INDIES

KINGSTON, JAMAICA

THE ART PRINTERY
76 Church St., Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.
Printing and Embossing
Our stationery department carries a complete stock for office and home use.
WEDDING CARDS AND BOXES SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE
Tel. 2262 — Chas. T. Williamson, Prop.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
HENRIK STEFFENSVEJ 2
TEL. VESTER 3059

FRANCE

NICE, FRENCH RIVIERA

H. HOVNANIAN
ARCHITECT and BUILDER
19, Avenue du Petit Fabron

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for the display advertising for France in the news section.

New York Steam Pressing
8 and 10 rue du 29 Juillet
(Métro: Tuileries) Tel.: Opéra 57-06
Cleaners and Dyers of Ladies' Dresses and Gentlemen's Clothes
We call or deliver.

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX
HANDKERCHIEFS
Our colours guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER — 1 rue de Richelieu

H. J. HOWARD
STATIONER and ENGRAVER
Private and Commercial Stationery
7, Rue Ray (Church St. Augustin)
Corner of 120 Bd. Haussmann
Telephone: Laborde 26-76

G. BUREAU
American and English Groceries
Popcorn, Maple Syrup, Instant Postum, Huntley & Palmers Biscuits, etc.
12 rue de Sèze *(off Rue Caumartin and Bd. de la Madeleine)*

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD
FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to All Parts
Tel.: Passy 86-91

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel.: Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

GACHET
(near Hotel St. James and Albany)
10 rue du 29 Juillet
Blouses and Dresses
Scarves and Handkerchiefs
Lingerie

IMPRIMERIE LESCARET
Classic and Modern Printing
for Trade and Private Engravers
Tel: Danton 74-18 — 2, rue Cardinale V1°

PARIS VICINITY

LAUNDRY des DEUX CYGNES
60% Economy
Laundry by weight
Ask for Prospectus

33 Rue Voltaire
Puteaux (Seine)
Tel.: Longchamp 00-20, 00-80

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(Leather Goods)
AMSTERDAM — Kalverstraat 86-90 — DEN HAAG — Noordeinde 64c
REISARTIKELEN
LEDERWAREN
PLAIDS—VOETZAKKEN

Bestel Uw
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
bij
J. CASPARIS van der Laag
(GROCERY)
OVERTOOM 71 — TEL. 81936
Bezorging p. Auto door de geh. Stad. Postpaketten franco Nederland.

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit Trade)
C. H. Heerding & Zoon N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

PENSION REEDE
(Boarding House)
Kamers met-en zonder Pension
Alle Comfort: Lift, telefoon, bad. Gelegenheid tot dineeren.
BEETHOVENSTRAAT 97 — ZUID

CLUBLESSEN in 't ENGELSCH
(English Lessons)
3 Maanden F. 10. per persoon
Privé Lessen hoogere condities.
IDA POLVLIET, Harmoniehof 4
Leerares Engelsch M. O. — A. en B.

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
OPEN FILIALEN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 — Tel. 22300

KUNSTHANDEL 'MODERN'
(Artshop)
Encadrementen
Uitgebreide sorteering artistieke, Metaalwerken, Plateel en kunstvoorwerpen, Kleine snuisterijen, billijke, prijzen.
WILLEMSPARKWEG 136, Zuid.

F. W. L. SAUER Jr., EMMASTRAAT 31.
VERHUIZINGEN
(Transport)
Speciaal ingericht voor Transport van: Pianos—Vleugels—Brandkassen
Verhuizingen buiten Amsterdam
TELF. 90879 — BILLIJK TARIEF.
Electr. Model Rund- Kalfs-en Varkensslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de geheele stad.
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

DE WED. TJEENK & CO., N. V.
Established 1811
STOCKBROKERS
(Members of Amsterdam Stock Exchange)
SAFE DEPOSITS
KEIZERSGRACHT 683 — AMSTERDAM C

C. BEKKER-MEYER
(Ladies' Suits)
Speciaal adres voor le klas Maatwerk. Maatconfectie Japonnen en Mantels. Kousen o. a. merk Aristoc en Ariva. Honthorststraat 1, b. d. P. C. Hoortstraat.

ELISABETH MENALDA
Kunstboekbindster
(Bookbinding)
Valeriusstraat 113 Z. — Telf. 92626

N. V. Utrechtsche Verzekeringsbank
(Savingsbank)
Hoofdkantoor Utrecht
Inspectrice
Mevrouw R. GROENEWOUD-JENSMA
Valeriusstraat 113b Zuid.

BANKETBAKKERIJ A. DIJKSTRA
(Confectionery)
Voor SINT NICOLAAS
BORSTPLAAT — SPECULAAS
BANKET — MARSEPEIN
Amstellaan 5 Z. — Tel. 91461

Bé THODEN VAN VELZEN
Beeldhoudster (Sculptress)
Vervaardigt ook kleine Kunstvoorwerpen, Snuisterijen uit hout etc.
Weteringschans 98 — Atelier

ROTTERDAM

KRATZ
Handel in Fyne Staalwaren
Steel and silver trade, Electrische Slijperij Nieuwe Roestend staal, Messen, scharen Zakmessen ens: Wellner-Zilver, Lepels en Vorken.
NIEUWE BINNENWEG 229A ROTTERDAM
Tel. 30434 — Giro 6043

THE HAGUE

PH. SPECHT GRYP
Den Haag — Zeestraat 68 — Utrecht — Cath. singel 25
LEVENSVERZEKERING—ASSURANCE
Hollandsche Societeit van Levensverzekeringen van 1807. Laat u eens inlichten.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia — Bandoeng
Kloosterlinnen
Sterk en Koel
80 c.M. breed F. 0.52
240 c.M. breed F. 1.45
360 c.M. breed F. 1.60
per EL.
Household Linen

NORWAY

OSLO

HILDE MILGAARD
Flowers and Modern Flower-work
Hansteensgt. 2, til Drammensveien
Telephone 41716

"THE EGYPTIAN CREAM" and all
EL-MASHRIK PREPARATIONS
A. C. Hütten
Hammerstadsgt. 11. — Tel. 62041

HELGE K. MOE
Ladies' Hairdressing
Arbinsgt. 1 — Telephone 46606

BOOK BINDING
Excellent Work
BIRGER ROTHEIM
Abbedieng veien 4
Tel. 30293

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm
Birgergatan 4, Kungsgatan 69.
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10.
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
Gothenburg: V. Hamngatan 11.

Lagerson's SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 — Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

BOOKS
MAGAZINES—STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 13

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

Brunkebergs Magasinet
alle i damtyger
MATERIALS
SYSTRARNE E. NILSSON
First Class Dressmakers
Linnégatan 39b — Tel. 603017

SHIRTS and PYJAMAS
To Order and to Measure
Fredbergs Skjortateljé
Hamngatan 26, 1—Tel. 11 24 20

Myrtedals Matthöma
CARPETS
CURTAINS—TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 — STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 — GÖTEBORG

MIMOSA—*Florists*
3 Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work.
TEL. 117022

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 — Tel. 414143

STOCKHOLMS NYA FRUKTAFFAR
FRUIT STORE
Birjerjarlsgatan 32
Tel. 200983, 202402

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 — Tel. 46.448

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12, BASEL. Tel. 227.70
(Provisions)

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6. 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

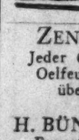
F. PAPPE SOEHNE
Grand and upright pianos of all makes and prices. Pianos for hire —Radio sets,
KRAMGASSE 54
Agents for Steinway & Sons Blüthner - Pleyel Burger & Jacobi, etc.

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for Reliability, Quality, and Style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

A. SIMON, *Cutler*
Waisenhausplatz 11
Fine Steelware, Pocket-Knives
Scissors — Razors
Plated Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons

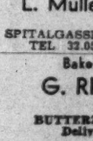
MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE — ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for Everybody in the Family



UHREN
WAT 'HES, JEWELRY
REPAIR SERVICE
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

J. ZUBERBÜHLER
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Swiss Embroideries
Dresses — Blouses
ATELIER
Kramgasse 85, near Zytglocken



FURNITURE
Werner Märki
Bantigerstr.—Schosshalde
Speciality House for all Toilet Requisites and Beauty Products
GRANDE PARFUMERIE "MILLE FLEURS"
Marktgasse 17
Tel. 34.939 — I. Salzmann

Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Jeder Grösse, Etagenheizungen
Oelfeuerungen installiere ich überall. Boiler-Anlagen, Entkalkungen
H. BÜNZLI — NIDAU-BIEL
Expertisen — Tel. 37.32
Central Heating

SALON DE CORSET
L. Müller
SPITALGASSE 14
TEL. 32.055

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Specialities:
BUTTERZUCPFEN, ZWIEBACK
Delivery to your house
Tel. 23.547

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

CHR. Rüfenacht
Everything for
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wear
SPITALGASSE 17

C. HEFTI
MODES
Special Service
Rue du Marché 51, 2nd Floor, Lift
New installation, absolutely up-to-date.

Frieda Brand — Handarbeiten . Waisenhausplatz 14.
(Handwork)

FRANZ ROHRER
Upholsterer — Tapezierer
Ittigen
Upholstering of new furniture and beds. Couches, Ottomans, Window Shades and Curtains made to order. Also repairing.
Tel. 48.141

Karl Riesterer
Kramgasse 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs.

CHAPELLERIE
MODES
C. BURKHARDT
AARBERGERGASSE 63
OPPOSITE HAUPTPOST
DAINTY FANCY WORK
Speciality Tapestry
M. SÄGESSER
Kornhauspiatz 7
Feine Handarbeiten

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's stationery shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

Confiserie Ryser
CONFECTIONERY
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen Biscomes de Berne

E. Heller-Sickert
(formerly G. Maumary)
Münzgraben 4, near Palace Bellevue
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Bath Salts
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LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
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High Quality, moderately priced
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Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

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RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENEVE
(Tailor)

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Téléphone Permanent 43.802
Member of "Fleurop" and "F. T. D. A."

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14 rue du Mont-Blanc (2me. Ascenseur)
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Végétarien Fr. 1.60
Cuisine au beurre — Tel. 26.922

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Founded 1822

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Ready-made and to order.
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Langenthal
Kaffee-Teeservices, Tafelservices, Hotel Porzellan
HAUSHALTUNGSARTIKEL
Porcelain ware for Hotel and household requirements.
F. GLAUSER & CO.
INTERLAKEN

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Une maison de confiance . . .
Un fleuriste de goût . . .
ALBERT PITTET S.A.
Marterey 40-46
Des fleurs toujours fraiches
Des prix toujours modiques.
(FLOWERS)

SWITZERLAND

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Latest Models
Repairing
Also made to order.
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Baker and Confectioner
Bleicherstr. Ecke Mythenstr.
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SPIELWAREN
TOYS
A. Dambach-Gurtner
PETIT CHÊNE 34

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Pre-eminent for WINTER SPORTS

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The leading handmade Quality SKI-BOOTS

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Unionplatz Bahnhofstr. 3 — Tel. 2887

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Leder Handschuhe, Mercerie

Best Quality
SHOES — SNOWBOOTS
Schuhhaus Schneider & Co.
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z. Scheggen — Marktgasse 19

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Individual Lessons and Classes
Secrétariat
VEVEY-DACTYLE
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Ladies' Ready-Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Silk, White Goods.

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Washing done by the KILO
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Union of South Africa

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Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:—
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Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
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The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
Branches at Ladysmith and Kokstad

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(Limited)
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We have been serving the public of South Africa with timber, joinery and general building material for the past 30 years. We buy our timber direct from forests overseas, thus you pay no middleman's profit.
We stock—Ten Test Insulating Board, Upson Blue Centre Board, Upson Fibre Tile, Armor Board, Asbestos-Cement Sheets, Plywoods, Novoid Waterproofing Powder for Concrete and Plaster, Ruberoid Roll Roofing, Richardson-Flintkote Red and Green Roll Roofing and Shingles, "Everwear" Red and Black Floor Covering, "Pinnacle" Paints and Distempers, "Sliflex" coated British Fencing Wire and Wire Netting, almost rustless, Barb and Plain Wire, Fencing Standards, etc.
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Home Made Cakes
Pastry and Sweets
ARLINES
Sandwiches All Varieties
Cut at short notice and delivered
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Sole South African Distributing Agents
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Drapers Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen.
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At Your Service—Cheerfully—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
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Family Butchers
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter
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Drink and Use Only
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PURE MILK
Phone 443

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The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel moderately priced
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94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

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LONDON - PARIS
FASHIONS
"Good Inexpensive Clothes"
Heath's Bldgs., cor. Von Brandis and Pritchard Sts. — Phone 22-6451

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

For Quality — For Value

Cleghorns
LATE BLINMANS

Everything for

LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S WEAR

ELOFF and KERK STREETS

Also at
CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH and GRAAFF REINET

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JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORE

126 MARKET STREET
for

BEDROOM SUITES
OFFICE FURNITURE
CARPETS AND RUGS
LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
VI-SPRING MATTRESSES
GRUNOW RADIO

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(SOUTH AFRICA) LIMITED

Gem Specialists

Catalogue free on application

27 Plein Street, J'BURG

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners

Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality

Finest ingredients and no substitutes used.

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96 Pritchard Street "Fanny"

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under the personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St. cor. Wanderers St.
For Milk, Cream, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
Branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
BEDFORD ROAD, YEOVILLE

Figaro
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Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
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Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
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Smart Range of Shirts for Summer from 9/6 to 17/6

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Graphite for Granolithic, Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements.
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ORANGE GROVE 45-2458

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HAIRDRESSING SALOON
O. K. Bazaars
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Order Your Floral Requirements in South Africa From
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florist
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C/T Main and Browning Streets
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Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

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Oil and Greasing
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CORNER DE VILLIERS STREET

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PRITCHARD STREET

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of All Kinds
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SEE LUCIEN FRANCK
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LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
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High Class Footwear
The very latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
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5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
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BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience—under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney
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Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover
Terms per day, week, or month on application

Australia

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SYDNEY (Continued)

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FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

The HOOVER

It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans

Authorized Distributors in All States

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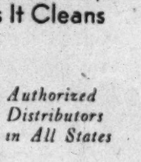
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen
Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

L. M. Oldfield
Trained Corsetiere
Individual Corsetry
102a Hunter Street
A corset for every figure.
Phone B. 5260



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Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M A 4926

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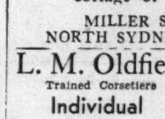
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
J. W. Anderson, *Branch Manager*
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY



EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, George Street opp. Regent, George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS
Established 1887

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Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Ground Floor: Ocean House
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CARPET CLEANING
BEATING SHAMPOOING
10% Reduction to Monitor Readers
G. C. Singleton & Co.
Melb. P. 5619 Syd. B. 3788

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!

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Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH and MARKET STS.

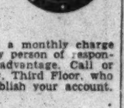
HORDERN BROTHERS.
GENERAL DRAPERS.
FURNISHERS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters, etc.
Visit our Delightful
FLORENTINE RESTAURANT
PITT & GEORGE STS. SYDNEY

Poullàrs'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

FINNEYS
Invite You!
TO "CHARGE IT"



Finney's invite you to open a monthly charge account—a convenience every person of responsibility may use to great advantage. Call or write to our Credit Manager, Third Floor, who will be very pleased to establish your account.

To FINNEY ISLES & CO. Ltd.
Box 143B G.P.O. Brisbane

I hereby make application for an account in my name under your Company's recognised terms, viz.: Payment Thirty days from date of statement.

Name in Full.....
Address.....

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CROWN ENGINEERING WORKS, PTY. LTD.
52 Hope Street, Sth. Brisbane
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
Elec., Oxy. Welders
Blacksmiths
Motor Repairs
All Classes of Engineering Estimates given. Shortest notice.
D. W. Suchting, Man. Director

Art Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman
M. G. ROSE
GEORGE ST. *(next Trittons)*
WICKHAM STREET near Valley Corner
BRISBANE
Phones: City—B 8674
NURSERY—M6427
NURSERY—Melton Road, Northgate

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY. LTD.
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES.
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
ALBERT SQUARE & VALLEY CORNER BRISBANE

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST. BRISBANE
Phone B-4460—After 7 P. M., M-2302

LUCY'S
HATS - FROCKS
126 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
(Opp. Finney's)
Late Manageress Lucy Secor

Overells'
(PTY) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY) LTD.
The Valley BRISBANE

Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Teas
Special Home-made Cakes

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
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Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane
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Ladies' Hairdressing Parlours
9th floor, Commercial Bank Chambers, Queen Street, Brisbane
23 years experience. 9 months guarantee all Permanent Waves. Setting. Tinting. Water Waving. Hair Cutting, etc. All done by specialists.
Call, write or phone B9946

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
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Odouriess Dry Cleaners, Dyers, and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving Depots, Adelaide St. (opp. Finney's); Queen St. (Old Town Hall); Valley (Cresse's Corner)
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Specialising in Individual Styles
New Stocks of Frocks, Millinery, Coats, Evening Wear continually arriving from our Southern Buyers
We cordially invite you to call.
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street

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BRISBANE (Continued)

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Dainty Morning and Afternoon Teas
Home-Made Cakes a Speciality.
19 BRISBANE ARCADE
Phone B6354 Private Residence B9873

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Manufacturers and Patentees of Mono-Bloc Fibrous Plaster Cavity Walls. Modellers and Designers. Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers. Cornices and All Ornamental Work a Speciality.
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Henry Dean & Sons Pty. Ltd.
ROMA STREET, BRISBANE
Agricultural Produce Merchants, and Commission Agents
Poultry Farmers' requisites have special attention. We sell these lines wholesale and retail. Laying and growing mashes, Chick food of all varieties, lowest possible prices, best quality.

G. & B. BRANDON
Brisbane's High Class Boot Repairers
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES:
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Exton House
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
PHONE B. 5457

F. TRITTON (Pty.) Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE ST., BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums

R. J. MORRIS

High Class
SHOE STORE
222 QUEEN STREET BRISBANE

A. SPARKES PTY. LTD.
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Head Office, Leichardt St. B3261 (4 lines)
Valley Shop, B4353; Leichardt St., B4417
Abattoir, JY1213
James St., New Farm and Kingsholme, B5646

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. OF AUS. Ltd
FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C. 5240 (7 lines)

VICTORIA

GEELONG

ROOKE'S
117 RYRIE STREET, for
Hardware and Crockery

MELBOURNE

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

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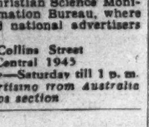
for
Frocks
Coats
Sports Wear
Millinery
Silks and Woollens
Underwear
Manchester
Hosiery
Gloves
Shoes
Dining Hall and Bronze Buffet

MANTON'S
MANTON & SONS PTY. LTD.
BOURKE ST MELBOURNE

THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
GIFT NOVELTIES
LAMPS AND SHADES
TEA AND DINNER SETS
COLORED GLASS AND POTTERY BOWLS
New Address: 367 Little Collins Street

SPEED'S SHOE STORES
Pty. Ltd.
159 Chapel Street, Windsor, and 248 Carlisle Street, Balaclava
WIN. 1557
Our Speciality:
"Valencia" and "Bedggood's"
Matron's Comfort Shoes, size 2 to 8½



YOUR HAIR IS SO IMPORTANT!
Let Me Help You!
Miss Fegent
The Waldorf
CAPITOL HOUSE
SWANSTON STREET TEL. C. 3061

Beauty Service
Peterson Hair Shoppe
Nichols Building
37 Swanston Street F2794

DECORATION and PAINTING
TEL. WINDSOR 2100
H. OLIVER & SON Pty. Ltd.
434 TOORAK RD. S.E. 2

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

Everything FOR MEN and BOYS at CRAIG'S
Craig Williamson Pty. Ltd.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C. 1

NCLEY
for the Latest Models in
GOWNS, HATS WRAPS SPORTSWEAR
PHONE C 8965 183-187 COLLINS ST

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MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
Expert Consultation and Fittings for Every Type of Figure.
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
WILMAR SALON
294 Lt. Collins St. Cent. 5218

TEAS, DINNERS LUNCHEONS | *Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances*
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30 p. m.
COLLINS ST. C1 Opposite Town Hall
Telephone F.5969

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BOND'S HATS
With an Air ! !
Corner Howey Place and Little Collins St.

Melbourne Book Club
Country Members Receive Special Attention
—and Gift Salon
Exclusive Pottery, Pictures, Stationery, etc.
Lounge Writing Table, Telephone
225 COLLINS ST., DOWNSTAIRS
One door from Swanston Street

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PERTH (Continued)

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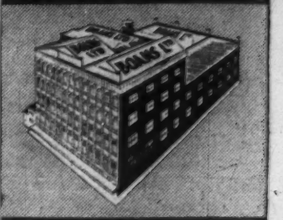

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH (Continued)

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Monitor Movie Guide

Margot Grahame Outstanding in Dumas's 'The Three Musketeers'

By E. C. S.

By Ernest A. Bachrach from Radio Pictures

Dumas' Three Musketeers as They Appear in the Film of That Name. The Actors Are, From Right to Left, Paul Lukas as Athos, Moroni Olsen as Porthos and Onslow Stevens as Aramis

Bad Boy (20th-Fox) — Needlessly alarming title for a gangster comedy, with James Dunn as a pool shark, and the girl who says she won't marry him until he goes to work. He helps capture the kidnapers and is promised a job. Dorothy Wilson, Louise Fazenda, Luis Alberni.

Barbary Coast (U. A.) — A rough, tough story of San Francisco in the gold rush days. Gambling and lawlessness generally, a violent melodrama of the sort Hollywood supposedly stopped filming a year ago. Miriam Hopkins as a gaming table attendant who is reformed by romance. Edward G. Robinson, Joel McCrea. What is known in the trade as a "men's picture," chiefly.

The Bishop Misbehaves (Metro)—Misleading title for a mild melodrama. Edmund Gwenn, facile British comedian, makes much of the humorous adventure of a churchman who has read too many Edgar Wallace stories. Maureen O'Sullivan, Lucile Watson, Norman Foster.

Charlie Chan's Secret (20th-Fox) — Honorable Chinese detective discovers the missing heir in the midst of a fake spiritualist seance, and exposes some of the means by which the gullible are exploited. Warner Oland, Henrietta Crosman, Herbert Mundin.

Le Dernier Milliardaire (Franco-American)—René Clair's witty travesty on dictatorships, industry that is unwilling to recognize that overproduction has limits, vendors of economic panaceas, and Hollywood dealers in romantic stencils. A French language talkie with titles, prologue and epilogue in English. Max Dearly, Marthe Milliot, Renée St.-Cyr, Raymond Cordy.

Metropolitan (20th-Fox)—Lawrence Tibbett in the story of an opera singer's apprenticeship, taking not too seriously his success in carrying on a company after it has been deserted by its muddle-headed sponsor (Alice Brady). Mr. Tibbett sings the "Pagliacci" prologue, the toreador's songs from "Carmen," "The Road to Mandalay" and other numbers that have made him a radio favorite. It was the radio listener's angle, apparently, that was chiefly considered in designing the film. Virginia Bruce, Luis Alberni.

Moonlight on the Prairie (Warner) —A poorly written Western that is not quite redeemed by the photography of the glorious scenery and the sensational stampede. Dick Foran, Sheila Manners, George E. Stone.

The Payoff (First National)—A sports writer slips toward disgrace—domestic troubles and gangsters contributing—but is rescued in time by a friend. A thoroughly unpleasant melodrama, well enough done. James Dunn, Claire Dodd, Patricia Ellis, Alan Dinehart.

Ship Café (Paramount) — Coal heaver's romance with a night club entertainer, giving Carl Brisson a he-man part with songs. For a time he is in the entourage of a visiting countess, played by Mady Christians, an interesting player who has yet to get her due opportunity in Hollywood. Arline Judge, William Frawley, Inez Courtney.

Stormy (Universal)—A good western, with Rex, the star performer among horses, and a stampede of ponies for the high spot. Noah Beery Jr., Raymond Hatton.

Three Kids and a Queen (Universal) —May Robson as a rich woman who eludes scheming relatives by taking refuge in the home of an Italian barber. There is a gangster interlude. It is the barber who finally circumvents the relatives. Popular melodrama that is proving fairly satisfactory. Henry Armetta, Charlotte Henry, Frankie Darro.

The Three Musketeers (Radio)—Handsome and fast - moving screening of that part of Dumas's melodramatic romance that has to do with the Queen's necklace. Margot Grahame provides a brilliant note as Lady de Winter. Walter Abel, Paul Lukas, Heather Angel, Ian Keith.

Johannesburg, Noted Gold City, Prepares Jubilee Celebration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af. — An Empire Exhibition on a scale bigger than anything hitherto attempted in Africa is to mark the fiftieth anniversary of this great gold city next September.

It was in 1886 that President Kruger granted Johannesburg its first charter, and the Government of the then Transvaal Republic proclaimed a group of Witwatersrand farms to be public gold fields. Thus were the foundations laid of the present Johannesburg, the biggest city in the Union and, in proportion to its size, perhaps the richest in the world.

With a population of 400,000 whites this new El Dorado is today a hive of industry and enterprise, producing £8000 worth of gold an hour, day and night. Building is proceeding at an unprecedented pace—the value of the plans for this one city alone practically equaling that for all the rest of the Union together. The face of the city is changing every month and hardly any of the one-story shacks that the pioneers knew 40 years ago, now remain.

Built on Barren Reef

Today the city has one of the finest universities in the southern hemisphere, a £750,000 railway station and museums, libraries and colleges. In 50 years there has grown up on what was a barren reef a city that compares with any of its size in the world.

All classes are sharing in its prosperity; builders and carpenters, with the marks of their toil still upon them drive home from work in sedan cars; mine workers and their families now spend their week ends on the open road. It is not surprising that South Africa has become America's best export market for automobiles.

There were times after the World War when doubts were felt about the city's future. Disconcerting official estimates showed that, unless some unexpected development occurred the output of the mines would soon begin to fall alarmingly and the time seemed not far distant when the ambitious superstructure would have to be abandoned and allowed to crumble to the veld from whence it had sprung.

But the unexpected happened in 1932, when the Government left the gold standard and there began a boom such as mining communities dream of but rarely experience. Now Johannesburg has no doubts about the future. The golden age, it believes, will last forever.

To celebrate its fiftieth birthday in a fitting manner no effort or expense is being spared. H. M. Beliasis, who was general manager of the British Trade exhibition at Buenos Aires in 1931, has been engaged to fill the same function at Johannesburg.

The central ideas is to show the progress of South Africa during the last 50 years. The site selected for the exhibition is the Witwatersrand Agricultural Show grounds and here industrial and other buildings will be erected on an area of 500,000 square feet.

Among the attractions will be a union pageant, a garden of empire, and a transcontinental motor race from Algiers to Johannesburg, the provisional route of which will be via the Atlas Range, Agidir, French Sudan, Nigeria, the Congos and Lake Kivu, and then through Nairobi, Blantyre and Salisbury.

The course probably will be the longest and most arduous in the history of motor car racing.

Gaelic Competitions In Scotland Attract Old-Time Attendance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Although only about 2.8 per cent of the Scottish population now speak Gaelic, the Scottish Gaelic Mod recently held here attracted nearly a record entry.

The Gaelic Mod, which is held annually in rotation at various Scottish centers, seeks to perpetuate the Gaelic tongue by means of literary and musical competitions. It is promoted by "An Comunn Gaidhealach," the Gaelic Association, which was formed 40 years ago, and encourages the wearing of Highland dress.

Many of the entrants for this year's contests came from the Highlands and the outlying Scottish Isles where the Gaelic language is strongest, but the 3000 persons who crowded into a large hall in order to hear the prize winners of the various contests indicated that Gaelic music, songs and literature find almost as much interest in the lowlands as in the highlands.

The Duchess of York was present at the bard crowning ceremony and afterward attended a "ceilidh" (pronounced "Kayle") where she listened to Gaelic songs and stores with evident enjoyment.

HE WHO has conquered doubt and fear has conquered failure.—JAMES ALLEN.

Daily Features

HE WHO quells an angry thought is greater than a king.—COOK.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

12

So This Is Flying!

WELL, so this was all there was to flying? Just a steady, muffled roar; height; and no sign of motion!

The day was clear, and my eager eyes drank in every bit of Chicago and the lake. Oddly enough, I was the only passenger who seemed to be thrilled with the outlook. There were four women on the plane, but even they weren't in the least concerned. The man across from me began reading a magazine.

But I had paid my money, and I might look all I wanted to. There stretched out mighty Chicago, like millions of children's blocks, some piled high. Ah, now I would have a look at the old World's Fair grounds. All that was left was the odd-shaped transportation building. The lake lay like a smooth blue enamel. On another air trip, by the way, I shall take one of the back seats. The cabin in a Boeing plane is above the broad, long wings; and the view from the back seat is less obstructed. But no one else seemed to be interested in views—just wanted to get somewhere in a great hurry.

Our stewardess now came smiling up the aisle, handing to each passenger a little envelope. It contained some chewing gum, and some cotton for the ears. I sampled both. The gum was satisfactory; but I couldn't note any difference with the cotton in my ears, so I removed it. Then she stowed away our coats in the little racks overhead, and came back and examined our tickets. She was constantly on the alert for everyone's welfare. She asked me if I had had breakfast; but I told her that I rarely ate breakfast; but some of the others accepted her steaming hot drinks.

It seemed no time at all before she was back with some magazines; but my Reader's Digest would be ample, I felt sure. I was all eyes!

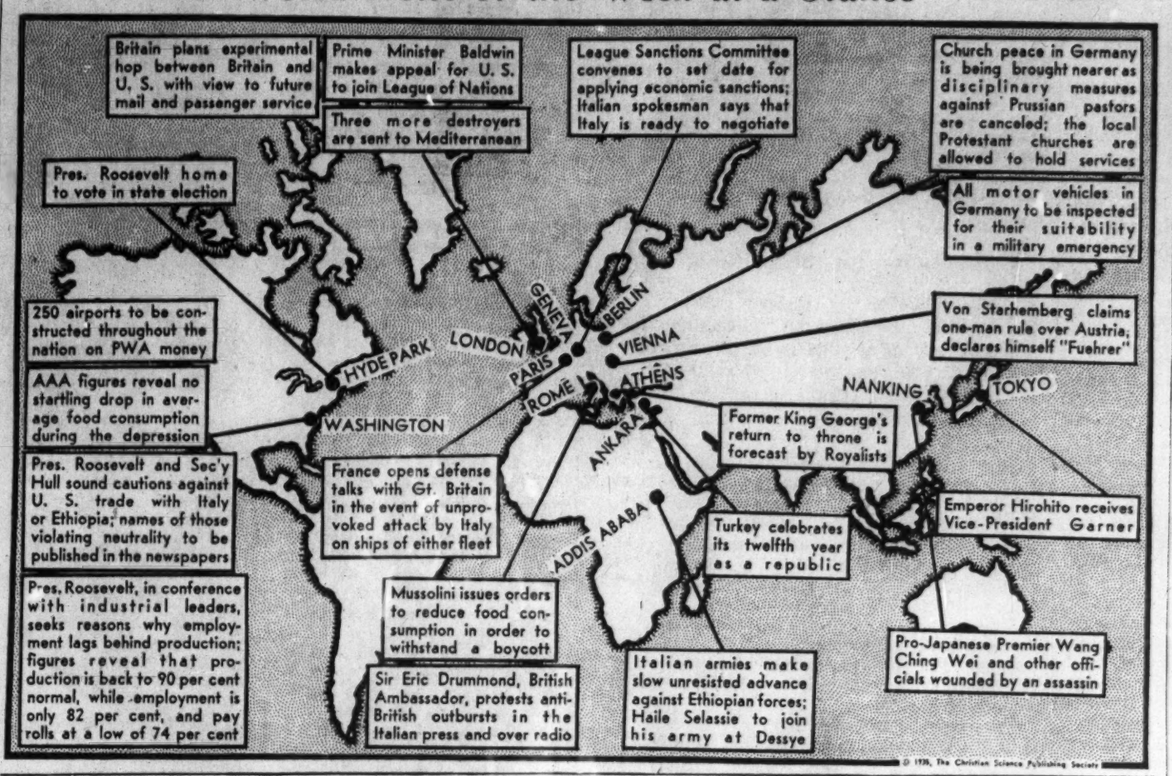
Every few moments I would crane my neck and look backward and downward. Indiana looked like a thousand checkerboards of varying sizes, with here and there a square covered with a piece of rich carpet—a wooded tract. Lining off to indistinctness, like mere threads, were the roads; and now and then we saw a crooked silvery line—yes, a river. There was no suggestion of dizziness; no hint of motion—but we were sailing along at almost three miles a minute!—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To Be Continued)

Guess Again Answers (30)

1. No; the area of Puerto Rico is 3435 square miles, and that of Connecticut is 4965 square miles.
2. Yes; "And when they had sung an hymn, they went out . . ." (Mark 12:26).
3. No; the equator runs through the mouth of the Amazon.
4. No; by Thackeray.
5. No; it is just 50 feet high.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Britain plans experimental hop between Britain and U. S. with view to future mail and passenger service
Prime Minister Baldwin makes appeal for U. S. to join League of Nations
Three more destroyers are sent to Mediterranean
League Sanctions Committee convenes to set date for applying economic sanctions; Italian spokesman says that Italy is ready to negotiate
Church peace in Germany is being brought nearer as disciplinary measures against Prussian pastors are canceled; the local Protestant churches are allowed to hold services
Pres. Roosevelt home to vote in state election
All motor vehicles in Germany to be inspected for their suitability in a military emergency
250 airports to be constructed throughout the nation on PWA money
Von Starhemberg claims one-man rule over Austria; declares himself "Fuehrer"
AAA figures reveal no startling drop in average food consumption during the depression
Former King George's return to throne is forecast by Royalists
Pres. Roosevelt and Sec'y Hull sound cautions against U. S. trade with Italy or Ethiopia; names of those violating neutrality to be published in the newspapers
France opens defense talks with Gt. Britain in the event of unprovoked attack by Italy on ships of either fleet
Emperor Hirohito receives Vice-President Garner
Turkey celebrates its twelfth year as a republic
Mussolini issues orders to reduce food consumption in order to withstand a boycott
Pres. Roosevelt, in conference with industrial leaders, seeks reasons why employment lags behind production; figures reveal that production is back to 90 per cent normal, while employment is only 82 per cent, and pay rolls at a low of 74 per cent
Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador, protests anti-British outbursts in the Italian press and over radio
Italian armies make slow unresisted advance against Ethiopian forces; Haile Selassie to join his army at Dessye
Pro-Japanese Premier Wang Ching Wei and other officials wounded by an assassin
HYDE PARK
LONDON
GENEVA
PARIS
BERLIN
VIENNA
ROME
ATHENS
WASHINGTON
ANKARA
NANKING
TOKYO
ADDIS ABABA

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Happiness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

THE stenographer and the tourist girl were dining together in the Y. W. C. A. cafeteria. The tourist remarked, "I saw a great bargain in sheet music today, in a secondhand store, and had a good mind to buy it for a well-to-do friend. You see, I have been accompanist for here to sing evenings."

"Why didn't you buy it?" asked the friend.

The tourist girl bristled. "Why should I be spending what little money I have to make her happy, when she has so much more than I have?"

"How much did it cost?" asked the stenographer. "Two cents," the other girl replied, looking rather embarrassed. The stenographer gasped, and after a moment said, "Happiness is such a beautiful thing, that if you can make anyone happy, do it."

"I will," said the tourist girl; "I'll buy it the first thing tomorrow morning."

The latter part of the week the stenographer and the tourist met at the counter. The tourist said: "My friend was invited out of town, leaving her meal ticket for me to finish; and as there was nearly $2 left on it, I should like you to be my guest tonight. She was delighted with the music I bought for her! I didn't think such a little thing could make a person so happy."

The stenographer smiled. "The dividend was surely great," she said, "on that two cents' worth of happiness."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Juvenile Photography

A YOUNG couple were looking about for a means of livelihood, when they thought of specializing in photographing children. The husband had done photography professionally, and the wife was very fond of children and had had experience in working with them.

The young couple advertised that they would go to the homes and take the children's photographs against the home background and setting, thus assuring more natural pictures. They brought with them, besides the necessary photographic equipment, a big bag of toys, which immediately attracted the child's attention, and proved an excellent means of interesting him. This meant success in getting a natural and unusual picture.

This photography service in the home became so popular in the city where it originated that before long the young couple had established a well-paying business. D. E. M.

Guess Again

30.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Is Puerto Rico larger in area than Connecticut? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Taking the New Testament as our authority, do we have any account of Jesus singing? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Is it true that the Amazon empties into the Atlantic at a point more than 500 miles south of the equator? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Was "The History of Pendennis" written by Dickens? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Is the famous Minnehaha Falls, in Minnesota, more than 50 feet high? (*Yes* ..... *No*.....)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absolute—This adjective may describe quality or degree, position or relation; in fact, it sounds many variations on the keynote of *absolvere*, Latin word meaning "to set free" (*ab*, "from," *solvere* "to loosen"). That which is absolute in quality is free from all imperfections or deficiency. A person who has absolute authority is freed from restrictions. An absolute statement is free from reservations.

Sound the word *ab'-so-lute* (short *a*, *o* as in obey, long *u*). Avoid *ab-sa-loot'*.

Alias — Three syllables, *ay'-lih-as* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* clipped-short).

Allegory—From the Greek *allegoria*, "a description of one thing under the image of another"; cf. *allegorein*, "to speak so as to imply something else." We use our word to indicate a fanciful or figurative story, with symbolical characters, told to explain or teach something.

Sound the word *al'-e-go-ry* (*a* short, *e* as in create, *o* long; secondary stress on third syllable).

Burlesque—A burlesque is a ludicrous imitation of the real thing, "bringing into ridicule," as Webster's says, "an object of real or apparent dignity." The word is derived from the Italian *burlesco*, "ludicrous" (from *burla*, "a trick, waggery, fun").

Sound the word *bur-lesk'* (*u* as in urn, *e* short).

Cherubims — Preferably *cher'-u-bimz* (*e* short, *u* as in unite, *i* short).

Co-ordinate—This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *cum*, "together," and *ordinare*, "to arrange" (from *ordo*, "order"). If we co-ordinate two or more things, then, we literally arrange them together; we put them in the same order or rank, or regulate and combine them in harmonious action. When the word is an adjective, it carries the sense of "equal in, or in the same rank or order." As a noun, the word designates one who is of equal rank or authority with another. On some newspapers, the authority of the editor is made co-ordinate with that of the publisher.

Sound the word *ko-or'-dih-nate* (first *o* as in obey, second as in orb, *i* short).

Cursed (Jer. 17:5)—Here a participial adjective, and pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Dereliction — When we break up this word into its component parts, we find the Latin *de*, "fully," *re*, "back," and *linquere*, "to leave"—*derelinquere*, meaning "to forsake utterly." We use "dereliction" to denote a state of complete abandonment; also, a failure in duty, or a willful neglect or omission.

Webster's sounds the word *der-ehlik'-shun* (first *e* short, second as in silent, *i* short, *u* as in circus; secondary stress on first syllable).

Elohim — *Eh-lo'-him* (*e* short, *o* long, *i* short).

Etc.—To be read *et cetera*.

"Help meet" (Gen. 2:18, 20)—An early form of our modern "helpmeet" or "helpmate," which designates a helper, companion, especially a wife.

The gratuitous efforts to read something more into the phrase, "an help meet for him," by pausing briefly after "help" and then stressing "meet," are not to be encouraged.

Modus operandi — "Manner or mode of operating." Sound the phrase *mo'-dus* (long *o*, *u* clipped-short) *op-eh-ran'-di* (short *o*, *e* clipped-short, *a* short, *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

Nostril — Keep the *o* short, as in not. Avoid *naus'-trul*.

Parched (Jer. 17:6)—One syllable.

Sentient—Preferably two syllables, *sen'-shent* (each *e* short).

Simulate — From the Latin *simulare*, "to feign, pretend, make like." We use our word in the sense of "to assume the mere appearance of, without the reality; to assume the signs or indications of, falsely." Training-camp recruits will recall the familiar command, "Simulate firing!" Each would proceed to sight his rifle, pull the trigger, operate the cartridge magazine, etc., just as if in actual engagement—but no ammunition would be used. A spy simulates loyalty to the country in which he is working.

Sound the word *sim'-u-late* (short *i*, *u* as in unite, *a* long).

Thence—Sound the *th* as in *then*, not as in *thin*.

Water—*Wau'-ter*, not *wat'-ter*.

Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: A motion is made that hereafter a two-thirds vote be required to adopt certain action. Would it be in order to move, as a substitute motion, that such action require a unanimous vote?

Answer: There seems to be considerable misunderstanding about amendments. A substitute is a form of amendment; and any substitute is in order which has a bearing upon the pending motion. An amendment or substitute is germane whenever the adoption of the pending motion would prevent the later introduction of the amendment or substitute as a new motion.

Since in this case the adoption of a motion to require a two-thirds vote would prevent the later adoption of a motion requiring a unanimous vote, except by going through the process of reconsidering (if permissible) or rescinding the first motion, the substitute motion is of course germane and in order.

Daily Anecdote

Busy Teddy

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THEODORE ROOSEVELT had no time for idleness. When he was elected to the Vice-Presidency he realized that he would have some spare time. He therefore approached Justice White of the Supreme Court and asked him if there would be anything undignified in taking a course in law at one of the Washington universities.

The Justice thought it might not be just the dignified thing to do, but suggested that he should lend him some law books for study and give him a quiz each week.

This plan had been agreed upon, but before it could be inaugurated the passing of McKinley had placed Roosevelt in the Presidency.

In Lighter Vein

Proud

The Rev. P. L. Spooner, B. D., kindly sends me the tale of the two parsons who were having lunch at a farm during the progress of certain anniversary celebrations connected with the local Nonconformist church. The farmer's wife cooked a couple of chickens, saying that the family could dine on the remains after the visitors had gone. But the hungry parsons wolfed the chickens bare.

Later the farmer was conducting his guests round the farm, when an old rooster commenced to crow *ad lib*. "Seems mighty proud of himself," said one of the guests.

"No wonder," growled the farmer, "he's got two sons in the ministry." —*Sporting and Dramatic News.*

Really!

A keen golfer had a charming girl on his right at dinner, and gave her graphic descriptions of his achievements with the clubs, hardly allowing her time to say more than "Really!"

During the dessert he remarked: "I'm afraid I've been monopolizing the conversation and talking nothing but golf."

"Oh, never mind," said the girl. "But you might tell me: What is golf?"—*Tit-Bits.*

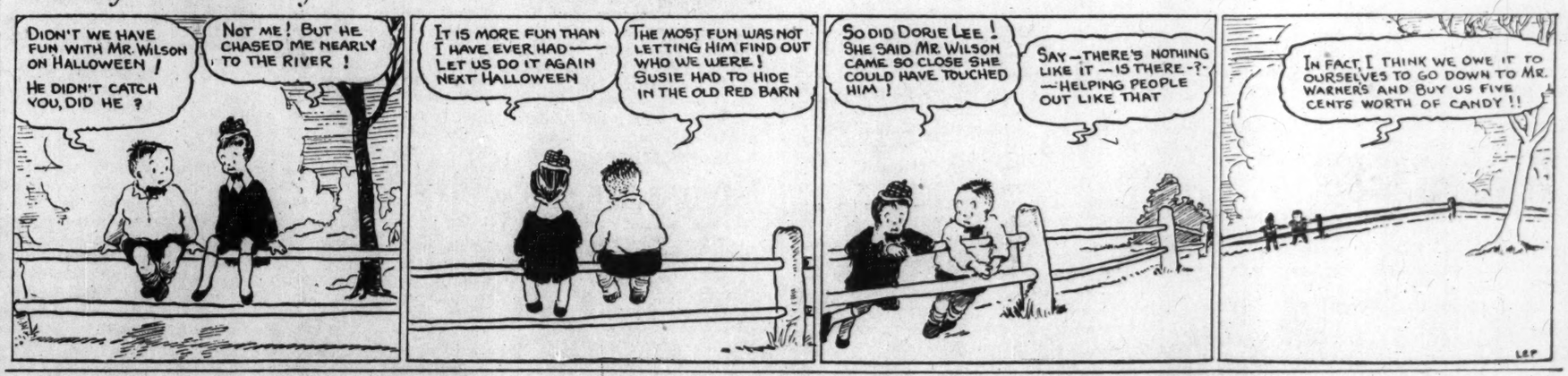
Practical Joke

Summers: "What's the idea of calling your dog Swindler?"

Winters: "Oh, just for fun. When I call him in the street, half the men nearly jump out of their skins." —*El Paso World News.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*The Deed Is Worth a Reward*

By LE PELLEY


DIDN'T WE HAVE FUN WITH MR. WILSON ON HALLOWEEN!
HE DIDN'T CATCH YOU, DID HE?
NOT ME! BUT HE CHASED ME NEARLY TO THE RIVER!
IT IS MORE FUN THAN I HAVE EVER HAD — LET US DO IT AGAIN NEXT HALLOWEEN
THE MOST FUN WAS NOT LETTING HIM FIND OUT WHO WE WERE! SUSIE HAD TO HIDE IN THE OLD RED BARN
SO DID DORIE LEE! SHE SAID MR. WILSON CAME SO CLOSE SHE COULD HAVE TOUCHED HIM!
SAY — THERE'S NOTHING LIKE IT — IS THERE-? — HELPING PEOPLE OUT LIKE THAT
IN FACT, I THINK WE OWE IT TO OURSELVES TO GO DOWN TO MR. WARNER'S AND BUY US FIVE CENTS WORTH OF CANDY!!
LEP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Trouble on the Horizon?*

By CARMACK

Today the Boss discovered my hiding place for the Gloom Chasers' bones-
Of course he thought they all belonged to me and he wanted to know what I was doing with so many —
I did my best to explain, but I don't believe he understood half I said-
Whew! what a fix that leaves me in-
As long as he has the idea that they belong to me he's liable to think he's giving me too many bones and may decide to cut down on my supply-oh, my!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

It's Worth a Special Session

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has proposed a special session of Congress to provide a more honest and effective neutrality for the United States. A booming trade in war supplies is daily adding proof that the embargo on arms and implements of war is a snare and a delusion. It has lulled Americans into the belief that they are insulated from war when actually it has shut off less than one per cent of the traffic with belligerents.

We believe the American people sincerely wish to keep out of war and thoroughly detest the business of profiteering on aggression. Their interests and ideals equally demand an early extension of the embargo to stop the furnishing of war supplies to Italy. The State Department has acted firmly and wisely to strengthen American neutrality. President Roosevelt has gone to the limit of his authority in warnings and appeals to halt trade entanglements.

This newspaper has pointed out that in the Senate debate on the so-called neutrality resolution Senator Fletcher specifically asked if the "implements of war" embargo included raw materials, and Senator Pittman as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and in charge of the resolution declared it did not. Apparently the phrase was purposely used instead of "munitions of war" because in other treaties it is clearly limited to the actual tools of conflict. That was the understanding in Congress and it was tacitly agreed to by the Administration. The President evidently feels bound by it.

What remains? The moral appeal to war traders may have some effect. If the Government exposes such traffic by publishing names and amounts, as has been hinted in Washington, public opinion might restrain the more easily shamed. But there have been frank declarations by other traders insisting they would keep on until forced to stop. Only yesterday, the Monitor reported such intentions among Boston exporters in connection with shipments of rubber, oil and scrap iron to Italy. The surest way to stop this war trade is by extending the embargo by act of Congress.

There are two good reasons why this action should not be delayed. One is that delay means the building up of vested interests in this trade among thousands of farmers and manufacturers. The sooner it is stopped, the easier. As League of Nations sanctions tighten, the pressure and profit for supplying Italy will become tremendous. It is true that League sanctions will not be in force until Nov. 15. It is true, too, that the League has not included many of the materials supplied by the United States. But can anyone doubt that these would be included as soon as it was clear that the United States would not insist on furnishing them?

The second reason for speed is to prevent interference with sanctions. This newspaper wishes the American people were ready to co-operate actively with the Geneva police force and help maintain law and order. Until they are, it would seem that the least America can do is get out of the policeman's way and stop aiding the outlaw. Both discretion and idealism dictate such action. And at an early date. Since Congress would not meet until January, early action demands a special session.

That would be a small price to pay for a better chance to keep out of war and a better hope of stopping future wars.

Not "Teaching Communism"

RED hunters in the United States would like to declare a sort of perpetual open season on educators. From city to city where Hearst newspapers are published has gone a campaign, lately aided by some zealous members of the American Legion, to put certain school and college officials or instructors on the spot for allegedly "teaching Communism."

Reputations have been manhandled, attempts have been made to entrap teachers into statements which could be labeled "red," and turnouts of a handful of curious school patrons have been puffed into banner headlines of "monster protest meetings" as managing editors and reporters sought by exorcising the shadows of proletarian dictatorship to satisfy the autocrat of San Simeon.

The latest such bushwhacking has come up against a rather placid and undisturbed quarry in the person of Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools for the District of Columbia. Replying to a set of questions by a Legion official, Dr. Ballou has drawn the important distinction between "teaching Communism" and "teaching the facts about Communism."

He declares himself unalterably opposed to instruction that aims at indoctrination of pupils in favor of Communism. He believes that teaching factually what Communism is and what it has done—just as the facts about monarchy, Fascism, and other forms of government are presented—indicates clearly its antagonism to American ideals of democracy. He holds that knowledge is a better safeguard than ignorance against the propaganda that is being directed at young people the world over.

In this he and the many other like-minded American educators are exactly right. It is not the business of the schools to teach any doctrine, "ism" or set of opinions, whether Communism, capitalism, jingoism, medicalism, provincialism, internationalism, republicanism, methodism, atheism, individualism or collectivism. It is the business of the schools to equip youth with the facts about whatever ideologies he is likely to encounter and encourage him to practice weighing the evidence and drawing accurate conclusions.

Conscription on the Campus

OBJECTORS to compulsory military training in American universities are fighting a good fight. A campaign now being carried on by some of them to guard against encroachment of militarism on education is worthy of support.

Senator Nye and Congressman Kvale have introduced bills in both houses to amend the National Defense Act so that no Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit shall be established or maintained at any school or college "until such institution shall have satisfied the Secretary of War that enrollment in such unit (except in the case of essentially military schools) is elective and not compulsory."

Insistence on compulsory military training in many American schools has been hard to understand. Parents and no doubt some students have been confused as to the origin of the compulsion, believing it to lie with the War Department, or in government grants to colleges, whereas it seems to lie actually with the directorates of the colleges themselves. In 1924 the Secretary of War wrote to a correspondent:

> So far as the War Department is concerned, it is optional with the authorities of the school, college or university whether military training shall be an elective or a compulsory course in the curriculum.

And six years later the United States Attorney General said:

> The (federal) statutes nowhere require that the offered course in military tactics must be compulsory.

Compulsory military training thus exists in many colleges apparently because the administrators of those schools find in it some special advantage to the school which maintains it, although it is of doubtful advantage to many students and indeed even to the military units which it is supposed to support. Military men in charge of R. O. T. C. work have declared that voluntary military training is more successful than compulsory drill because of the different effect which each system has on morale. Some colleges which previously compelled their students to study military tactics have since put this study on an elective basis.

Many citizens are convinced that conscription of students for military training is un-American in spirit and a violation of the American tradition. These voters should make known to their representatives at Washington their sympathy with the Nye-Kvale proposal to amend the National Defense Act.

The fight against compulsory training has not been an easy one. Little ground has been gained, and that little has been hard to hold. It is the tenacity of the fighters for liberty of conscience, and the soundness of their cause, both from the point of view of the objector and with respect to the efficiency of the military corps, that promises ultimate success.

Sidewalks in Sunshine

CHEERFULNESS and casualness were about equally registered in the voice of the young Negress as it floated to the ear of a passer-by. "——And it only costs seven hundred and seven dollars," she told her companion. After a momentary mental gasp at such a Maecenas-like attitude encountered on a slightly dullish Boston thoroughfare, the passer-by slid back into the reverie from which the rich contralto tones had aroused him.

Again, amid the murmur of the city street, the fragment of a conversation crashed the gates of the silence he had re-entered. This time the voice was definitely businesslike. A young white woman owned it. To the girl at her side she said, "She owes me a nickel." The passer-by somehow sensed that traditional New England integrity was a bit baffled by this dereliction on the part of a borrower.

His reverie stopped abruptly. Thought, which lies back of all speech, it came to him, casts shadow or sunlight; it can make a prosaic city sidewalk glad, a seaside promenade on the Riviera dreary. Basil de Sélincourt, English man of letters, tells of coming out of a bustling shop on to a hurrying London street. His eyes fell on a slender girl standing on the curb. Just standing there. With face upturned she was reveling in the grateful sunshine. He says that her thoughts must have been happy because the sight of her brightened for him a rather futile shopping errand.

Thoughts, of course, need to be more than merely gay or contented with some material satisfaction. But, certainly, when they are inspiring they can never be less than happy. Wisdom excludes darkened thought. A pregnant utterance is that of Maeterlinck:

> What would become of us if our thoughts were incarnated as they formed themselves, and we had to live with them as with guests in a boarding house?

How slight a thing may start a train of reflection, when two voices passing like ships in the night may cause great rejoicing that our thoughts are guests whose invitation is always at our choice.

Ethiopian Pawn

Book News of the Day

ERNEST WORK'S ETHIOPIA—A PAWN IN EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) is one of the most recent of the volumes on this subject that are tumbling from the presses these days. The pertinence of the subtitle is apparent as one reads the book. For it tells only incidentally of the quaint customs of the people, of the difficulties and diversities of the terrain, of the history—or tradition—proudly going back to the Old Testament and to Kush, "son of Ham, son of Noah."

Dr. Work's book is usefully concerned with a painstaking and careful description of Ethiopia and her relations with the so-called civilized world. He has compiled a vast amount of information, with footnotes and copious bibliography and maps. The result is a source book that will prove of great value to students of current events. For he tells of Britain and France and Italy in Ethiopia and of the numerous moves and countermoves which they have been making on the chessboard of Europe in a game that began in 1875—and hasn't ended yet. . . . Now the White Queen whose other name was Victoria is pitted against a Black King who was Menelik. Or Umberto of Italy is pushing his white knights here and there; or is it Mussolini? And Disraeli and Salisbury face Carnot and Honotaux or Crispi and Antonelli across the same board. . . . But whatever the changes, the pawn is ever and always Ethiopia.

"Here, then, by 1884 we have the three rival colonial-minded powers of Europe planted at the entrance of the den of the Lion of Ethiopia, each ready to strike, should the lion emerge, and jealous, suspicious and watchful of the others"—thus Dr. Work in his introductory chapter. And always, as he puts it, "agents of all sorts would race to distant places with presents in one hand and rifles in the other. Each had his pockets full of blank treaties in case the psychological moment should arrive in which a chief, seized with sudden emotion, should desire to give away his lands, the opportunity would be at hand for him to make his mark upon the dotted line at once, lest the desire would pass with the gin presented him."

England's stake in this land of the "burnt-faced men" dates from Disraeli's purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez for Britain, for Dr. Work tells us: "To understand England's active interest in Ethiopia" (today or yesterday, apparently) "it must be recalled that because she came to control Egypt she could scarcely ignore the source of Egypt's very life, the headwaters of the Nile—and since these were located in the mountains of Ethiopia, England must be concerned as to control there."

Italy—and Ethiopia—might ask with Tennyson:

> Do we move ourselves, or are we moved
> by an unseen hand at a game
> That pushes us off the board, and others
> ever succeed?

E. B. H.

Full of Holes

Random Views of an Air Voyager

FLYING dogs are roaming the air these days. If most hounds scatter when they hear an airplane engine crackle, still there is a choice pack of canines which will scurry toward the thunder. The engine beats for them the same signal that the alarm gong used to give the fire engine horse. Wherever man goes his dog will follow him.

One finds one of these air-minded dogs at a small airport in Pennsylvania near the hard coal fields. No doubt dogs go down with the miners far below. This hound runs for the airplane when he hears it tuning up, hops in, and preferably takes the seat beside the pilot, scanning the earth from the heavens.

"Gas" got his air training early. The fliers took him up when he was a puppy. Now he's a pleasant black dog, of no special breed, but the kind boys like, because friendly and so common that any boy can have one. In his airport career he has picked up a remarkable politeness. He absorbs a ham sandwich or ice cream with exceptional reticence.

The most human discovery of a trip through the eastern half of the United States is probably the unimaginable multitude of small homes throughout the country. The most beautiful discovery many will think are the serene mountains. What might be the oldest? The aerial mongrel would not aspire to be so classed. "Gas" is merely one of a thousand fleeting flecks beyond the ordinary.

* * *

Reflections that come to the voyager vary with the view. Fruit trees in blossom, or red with apples or cherries, produce one type of meditation. Clouds huge as floating hills yield another, and the switch of a cow's tail still a different reverie.

It takes energy for a cow, waiting at the gate while a bareheaded boy shields the sun from his eyes and holds the herd back until the train gets by—it requires force for each waiting cow to switch the flies away. The passer-by ponders on the ponderosity involved. Multiply the energy of a single swish at that flank by all the millions of cows in the country, then by all the placid but enthusiastic swats of a day—and who knows but you have the equivalent of the power going over Niagara Falls!

* * *

Mountain farms often seem a pathetic enterprise to farmers used to black, flat soil, wide fields and big barns. Clearing a patch on the side of an eastern mountain may mean planting and reaping at a height of a skyscraper and at a slant like that of the "chute-the-chutes." So rocky is the soil of some of these tilted acres that a plowed field looks half full of stones.

Perhaps some of these are farms which agencies of the Federal Government have lately listed as too poor to use and seek to retire. Some farmers who have been called shiftless and blamed for never being able to make a living are now being recognized as victims of land that could never furnish provision to anyone. They and their children have failed, accepted the common opprobrium, and never knew how little they deserved it. Fortunately now the shoals and reefs of the land that shipwrecks men of the soil are now being charted and dangerous rural seas subtracted. May there be more of such rustic rescuing!

* * *

A strange ornament now occasionally decorates the farm, such as was never seen before. An old iron windmill, no longer in use, is covered with vines to the top. It makes the most curious sort of a bean pole for foliage to climb higher than the roof of the farmhouse. The effect is quizzical. Windmills always were gawky and many of them squeaky. They had a sort of friendliness, though, perhaps drawn from the water they fetched up. In a way they resembled an ugly but companionable dog, which one came to like and counted as an essential part of the farm.

Windmills are going out. Simpler ways of bringing up water are spreading through the countryside. The farm home is being tidied up a bit by the disappearance of its lofty waterworks.

* * *

Are there as many lightning rods tipping barns and houses as there used to be, or has the tribe of lightning rod salesmen simply shrunk? Once upon a time the lightning rod artist was the high pressure salesman of agriculture. Selling multitudes of rods good and bad, he became a proverb. Today the business has settled down. If you inquire in Chicago, the metropolis of the farm belt, for a maker of lightning rods, the organization of businessmen will give you but a single local name. F. W. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

From New Deal to New Order

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE inevitably comes, in human experience, a time when definite decision must be made as to the wisdom, or possibility, or perhaps the political hazard, of projecting some theoretical or experimental policy or practice into the more dignified realm of proved or accepted economic theory and practice. Perhaps the temptation is to designate this process of experimentation, growth, decline, and possibly ultimate failure, as evolutionary.

I suppose that those who regard themselves as adept students or keen observers among ambitious politicians, whether in a democracy or in a country otherwise governed, might tell us much of what they believe they have learned by a study of what they term mass psychology. It is not probable that a new dynasty was ever established either peaceably or otherwise, or a dictatorship imposed upon a consenting or a protesting people, until it appeared to those usurping power that the overwhelming thought of the people would support and sustain them.

No such support or approval, tacit or otherwise, could have been expected or depended upon until some evolutionary process or some cataclysmic disaster, social or economic, had revolutionized the thought of the people. In despair we all sometimes turn, not always hopefully, to something new and untried only because it has seemed to us that a change would be better than the disappointments and frequent failures of the older order.

* * *

In the year 1932, in the United States, this attitude of thought quite largely prevailed. The people, by indirection and careless disregard of their own responsibilities in government, local, state and national, had permitted the development of powerful blocs or factions which of themselves were impotent because they were composed of merely clamorous minorities, but which in tactical alliance with similar groups or blocs were able to defeat constructive legislation.

So it came about in that year that opportunism, booted and saddled, rode somewhat spectacularly and handsomely at the front of the scattered ranks and led them, finally, into a new tent on an old field and under an old banner upon which had been superimposed the insignia of the "New Deal." Literally, for the time being, the power of initiative and deliberate decision by the representatives and spokesmen of the people as a whole was usurped as completely and as definitely as in a dictatorship. The formulation and administration of economic policies was no longer the function, nationally or locally, of legislators or of the owners and managers of factories or farms. The American people had, willingly or carelessly, submitted their economic destiny to the test tube of experimentation.

It need not be pointed out here that this action, involuntary as it seemed to be, was wise, or that it was unwise. It can be insisted, however, that it was unconsidered and that it was taken only because of the solemn promise of the leader that all those economic experiments which proved to be unsound or unhelpful would be abandoned, and that even those which might stand the test were only temporary in character, designed to meet an acknowledged emergency.

* * *

Not even the political doctors and economic experimentalists dared, in 1932, to intimate that the structure of government in the United States was unsound fundamentally. The road to new prosperity was just as straight then as ever. This was admitted. The only trouble, according to the diagnosticians, was that we were off the track because the juggernaut car driven by greed and occupied by profiteers had blocked the highway.

The mills of the gods grind slowly. Also they grind exceeding fine. Through or into the mill have gone some of these devices of the New Deal. Others have thus far escaped the ordeal of purification or obliteration. Among the latter is the AAA, specifically denominated the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This, we are now told—probably because it has escaped the mill—is to be established as a permanent policy.

A declaration of this intention poses, it may be assumed, the first definite platform plank of the President's party in the 1936 election. By it there is indicated, in the estimation of many, a clear intention to pass, if the people assent, from New Deal to New Order—from indefinite experimentation to an established policy of unapologetic paternalism.

The Wide Horizon

Japanese Army and Politics

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

IT IS seldom that a month passes without some new evidence of the ferment in the Japanese Army, of the very lively interest which many officers of various ranks take in political affairs. Now it is a delegation of army officers proceeding to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to lodge a protest against the elevation of the Japanese Legation in China to the status of an Embassy. The next month it may be the assassination of a high official in the Ministry of War. On another occasion the Army Press Bureau may publish and circulate a pamphlet expressing outspoken views on social and international questions.

Military and naval leaders have always played a big role in directing the course of Japanese life. In this respect modern Japan has preserved the *samurai* tradition. Certain features of Japanese constitutional practice are calculated to enhance military and naval influence. The War and Navy Ministers are invariably generals and admirals in active service. A civilian may not occupy either of those key posts. The army and navy leaders can always bring a refractory Premier to terms by refusing to permit one of their number to assume the war or navy portfolios and thereby making the existence of the Cabinet impossible. Moreover, the chiefs of the army and navy general staffs enjoy the privilege of direct access to the Emperor.

* * *

So it is nothing novel in Japanese political life when the heads of the fighting services stand out stiffly for increased appropriations or bring pressure on the Cabinet to take action against theories which can be construed as disloyal. What is new in the ferment in the Japanese Army that has been noticeable for several years is the element of social radicalism, especially among the younger officers. Capitalists, quite as often as liberals, were victims of the terrorist plots which were carried out by conspirative groups, in which young army officers played a prominent part.

The terms liberal, radical, reactionary, conservative, which are perhaps bandied about too loosely in America and Europe, tend to lose all meaning in Japan, unless they are accompanied by explanatory qualifications. The young officer whose political views might fairly be described as conservative, even reactionary, is not infrequently a radical and an extremist in social and economic questions. Utterly intolerant of anyone who would dispute the absolute power of the Emperor, he is often, at the same time, quite hostile in his attitude toward capitalism.

A Buddhist scholar named Ikki Kita won a considerable following among younger nationalists both within and without the army by putting forward a program which combined professions of extreme devotion to the Emperor with "Share-the-Wealth" ideas not dissimilar to those of the late Senator Huey Long. Behind this ferment of social unrest in the army lie two important developments: the grave agrarian crisis, which has dragged down to poverty not only the peasants but many small landlord families, and the democratization of the officers' corps in recent years. A considerable proportion of the officers come from impoverished families of country gentry and of the town middle classes, which have also felt the weight of the recent crisis.

* * *

It is against this background that one must interpret the three most striking developments in Japanese Army life during recent months: the dismissal of Gen. Jinzaburo Mazaki, Director of Military Education, in July; the assassination of War Minister Hayashi's right-hand man, Maj. Gen. Tetsuzan Nagata, by Lieut. Col. Saburo Aizawa in August; the resignation of General Hayashi and his replacement by General Kawashima in September. Mazaki ranked with the former War Minister, Gen. Sadao Araki, as leader of a more or less recognized clique or faction in the army which was regarded as somewhat sympathetic with the ideology of the young extremists in the army.

His dismissal was generally regarded as an indication of determination on Hayashi's part to restore discipline and to remove and demote members of the radical faction. Whether this attempt would have succeeded is uncertain; it was definitely frustrated by the assassination of Nagata. Japanese sense of official responsibility when anything goes wrong is a pronounced trait of national psychology. Hayashi resigned; and his successor, General Kawashima, is described as a man without a faction, but one whose previous associations have been a little more with the Araki-Mazaki group than with that of Hayashi.

It remains to be seen how the army will fare under the leadership of General Kawashima. It might be imagined that the emergence of such definite cliques would be detrimental to the army's efficiency as a fighting machine. But so intense is the Japanese sense of nationalist solidarity that absolute unity against a serious foreign enemy is taken for granted. Meanwhile it cannot be said that the agrarian crisis has been overcome, so that a continuance of the political ferment among the junior officers, finding expression now in a demonstrative act of violence, now in the circulation of a forbidden pamphlet, is not unlikely.